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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIV NO. 59. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Mar.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o		10,602
27 „	RANCHI		16,650
31 „	CHINA†		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 „	RANPURA		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
13 July	MOREA		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
14 „	DELTA	NALDERAx	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
3rd June	GHAKINDA*	5 306
17th „	HATIMURA*	7,764
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA	8,385
12th August	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8 441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd Mar.	MIRZAPORE*	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE*	China & Japan.
25th May	DELTA Connecting at Colombo with NALDERA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
10th Mar.	BARALA	Busreh via Karach. and P. Gulf Ports.	
12th „	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi.	
13th „	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
15th „	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
16th „	SIRSA	Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.	
17th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S, Kuba ..	5976	8 March	21 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K-Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	22 „	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 April
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
T'amba Maru ..	I, Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
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Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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to prop up your decaying body

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to:—

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Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

J. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

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Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

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Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30.6.25 30,30,305
Reserve Fund 25,60,000

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Delhi	Lahore City	Quetta
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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

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EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
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LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
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Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS - - - - CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary 235/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.

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First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
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No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

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Satara City.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to:—
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Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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A R2331

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS everywhere to sell our pure Assafoetida Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana.
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WANTED AGENTS for coloured Horn and Nut Buttons, Pearl Buttons, Combs and Penholders. S. CHANDA BROS and CO., Bansibagar, Dacca.
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C 26177A

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C

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C 26177C

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T R2834

WHEN furnishing consult V. G MAHARAJ, the only Indian carpet manufacturer in Bombay for Carpets Durries Coir mats (Glenrasel), Mereweather Road, facing Taj Mahal's Garden.
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W

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
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Medows St. Fort Bombay.

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M R2806

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. B. MCKERROW & CO., have agreed to sell to me the Plot No. 209 of Khar Scheme No. VII, situate at Khar Road, admeasuring 808 square yards abutting on the 11th Road of the Scheme.

All persons having claims of any sort to the said plot are required to make the same known to me within 14 days at Kulkarni's Bungalow, No. ....., Khar Road, Post Bandra.

Dated this 9th March, 1926.
RAMRAO H. APTE.
26226

AUCTION SALE.

DATES OF SALE—15-3-26; 16-3-26; 17-3-26.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Trustees of the estate of Allum Basappa of Bellary, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the property detailed hereunder, and known as Allum Basappa's Ginning and Pressing Factory of Bellary:

(1) A cotton Ginning plant consisting of ten Platt's double roller Gins with horizontal high pressure Engine, with first and second motion rope pulleys and 18 feet Cornish boiler.

(2) One Brunton's Patent Half Press with two boxes to press 400 lbs. each, with Nasmith's Wilson's Finisher, and two 21 inches rams of 14 grooves.

(3) Two 16 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, with 3 flour mills, one rice Huller, and two Decorticators.

All the above are in pucca buildings standing on grounds of 10½ acres of patta land enclosed by a high compound wall, and situated in the centre of the town.

Private written tenders are also invited to reach the undersigned before 14-3-26.

P. VENKATA SUBBA RAO,
Vakil, Bellary.
26197

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

THE SPECIAL MEETING of the Bank called for 7th March, 1926, was after transacting some business POSTPONED to SUNDAY, the 21st March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
26222

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICES OF HENRY F. BENNETT, Handwriting Expert, and Expert examiner of disputed documents have been REMOVED from 11 Old Post Office Street to 5, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
26216

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 8th March, 1926, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Lubricating Oils, Grease, Cylinder Oils etc., as required by the Municipality during the year 1926-27 are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before 18th March, 1926, before 4 p.m.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 25 (twenty-five) as deposit without which no tender will be considered.

The successful tenderer will have to pay 10 per cent. of the contracted amount as deposit.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd./) TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKKAR,
Chief Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
Surat, 8th March, 1926.
26223

MYRABOLAMS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on 22nd March, 1926, for 150 tons of Harda free in wagons at Stations on the M. S. M. Railway and 10 tons at Karwar Bunder free in Steamer.

Copies of Sale Notice can be had by application to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, KANARA W. D., KARWAR.

J. L. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Camp Via Karwar,
28th February, 1926.
26203

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re:—ESTATE OF DHUNJIBHOY MERWANJI DARUWALLA alias ARAJANIA, late of Bombay, Share Broker, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Daruwalla, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 12th day of July, 1924, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 11th day of November, 1924, to Mancherji Merwanji Daruwalla, Bhikaji Sorabji Sarkari, and Shapurji Sorabji Sarkari, or Plumber of Bombay are hereby required to send their claims to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., their Attorneys at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over and deal with the assets to or for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1926.
PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
C26219

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD. AND REDUCED.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED AND REDUCED. Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of November, 1925, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 1,50,00,000 to Rs. 50,00,000 is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble The Chamber Judge on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.)

Dated this 9th day of March, 1926.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
C26220 Attorneys for the Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4424 of 1924.

Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Ranchhordas Hirji. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
KHETSEY LALJI and another. Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of October, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kurla in the Takiwad in the District of Thana, Registration Sub-district of Kurla, Entry No. 3243, New Survey No. 666, containing by admeasurement 51 feet from East to West and 21 feet from South to North or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon and bearing Municipal No. 25 of Takiwadi and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the open ground belonging to Kurla Khot and Chamarwada, on or towards the North by a lane and beyond that by the property of Raghavji Nanji and, on or towards the South by a lane and beyond that by the property of Sheik Hassan Shaik Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C26213 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NUR MAHOMED KADAR SHAIK, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, transfer, exchange, inheritance, lease, sale, trust, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Buildings), within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Duncan Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 315, New No. 7603, Old Survey No. 26 and New Survey No. 4811, Cadastral Survey No. 3780 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 7434, Street Nos. 254, 256, and bounded on or towards the North by a shed of Memon Ebrahim Khan Mahomed, on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the South by the house of Marwadi Gaja Dewa and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

2NDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or gound, together with the buildings or shed, erected thereon situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 216, 217, New No. 7604, Old Survey No. 2728 and New Survey No. 4810 and Cadastral Survey No. 3779, Bhuleshwar Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7433 and Street Nos. 246, 250 and 252, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or the East by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Memon Ibrahim Hasan and on the South by the house of Fatma Sultan Begum.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1926.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26218

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3886 of 1924.

MAGANLAL CHUNILAL and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) ANRAJ BHURAJI and (2) KESHRIMAL BHURAJI, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem Bai Lali, widow of Bhuraji Surana, heirs and legal representatives of Bakhtavarmal Bhuraji, late of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, deceased ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at His Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land or ground called "Shaketar" and situate, lying and being in Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,770 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Non-agricultural No. 117 (part of) New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 236D and Falni Nos. 1, 2, 4 together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Braz Valad Doming Braz and Ardeshir Kamdin, on or towards the West by the property of Bherulal Sitaram, on or towards the North by site reserved for Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Kamdin.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land or ground, bearing No. 117 (part of) called "Shaketar" and situate, lying and being in Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and hereinabove referred to as passage, containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 236D and Falni Nos. 1, 2, 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Braz Doming, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Pandurang Bhau Patil and on or towards the South by the property of Bherulal Sitaram.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26201

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 437 of 1926.

LIMJI SORABJI ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
(1) P. R. PATELL and CO., a firm, (2) VANARSI JEENABHOY ..... Defendants.
To,
VANARSI JEENABHOY,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you for a declaration that the 66 Shares and 561 Shares mentioned in Exhibit F to the Plaint were security respectively for the transaction of 1001 bundles of Hoops and for the 190 Tons of Mild Steel Bars mentioned in the Plaint; for an account from the 1st Defendants of the sale proceeds of 1601 bundles of Steel Hoops and 190 Tons of Mild Steel Bars; for such sum as may be due to the Plaintiff from the 1st Defendants on an account being taken as aforesaid for transfer of the Shares mentioned in Exhibit F and now with the 1st Defendants and for the value of the shares wrongfully sold by the 1st Defendants in any event for an account from the 1st Defendants of dealings for which the Plaintiff may be held liable and for payment to the Plaintiff of such sum as may be due to him on such account and for transfer to the Plaintiff of 476 shares lying with the 1st Defendants for costs and for further and other relief; the hearing and final disposal whereof has been fixed in this Honourable Court on the 7th day of June, 1926, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) when you are hereby summoned to be present with all your witnesses and documents in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Honourable Court, and able to answer all material questions relating to the above suit. In default of your appearance on the day abovementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 26th day of February, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd./) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
N 26225

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MR C. P. de SOUZA DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons, having any claims or demands against the estate of Mr. C. P. de Souza, late of Bombay, Christian East Indian Inhabitant, deceased, who died intestate at Jacob Circle, Bombay on the 25th day of February, 1926 are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased on or before the 25th day of March, 1926, at the undermentioned address after which date the said heirs will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said heirs will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

ANDRADE & CUNHA
Solicitors for the heirs of the said C. P. de Souza deceased.

Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort.
8th March, 1926.

C26221

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Huseinbhoy Tayabally and on account and risk of Mistry Hajarilal Jagannath Government building contractor:—
100 Doz. Tower Bolts (3 Inches).

By order of the concerned:—
A lot of chains, saws, brushes, Hinges, tower bolts, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 933 of 1925 (Karanjia vs Irani):—
1 case Musical Box.

By order of Mr. Daynbhoy Madhavjal:—
A lot of office furniture consisting of writing tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, partitions, electric ceiling fans, one large "Godrej" iron safe, on stand, etc., etc.

By order of the bank concerned:—
5 casks alizerine Red V2A 20 per cent. Paste.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA RECLAMATION, CUFFE PARADE FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

All that piece of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 2452 sq. yds. together with the four blocks of building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay, being known as plots No. 5 and 6 of the Bombay Improvement Trust and bounded as follows:—That is to say bounded on the North-East by plot No. 6 and 7 and on the South-East by a 40 feet road on the South-West by Khatau Road on the North-West by Cuffe Parade. The property realises Rs. 2,400 rent per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Daru, attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND SPARE PARTS, ETC., ETC., OF THE IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY KNOWN AS THE 'UNIVERSAL WORKS, LTD' AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 3713 of 1924, (N. H. Moos, Esqr., vs. The Universal Works Ltd. and anr.) and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit on 2nd November, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will this day, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 219, Bellasis Road, opposite the Alexandra Cinema, Machinery and spare parts, etc., etc., of the above named Foundry:—

Consisting of Bolt and Nut making Machines, Threading Machines, and Nut Tapping Machines by "Lawden Bros.," Punching Machines, Blowers, two 10 H.P. Electric Motors, Belt Power Hammer; Large and Small Lathes, Slotting and Drilling Machines, Blacksmith Tools, one fire steam pump with Engine, Pulsometer Pump, Painting and Polishing Machines, large weighing scale, Iron cutting saw, vicers, a large lot of bolts, nuts and vicers, cast Iron wheels, pulleys, shaftings, pedastals, etc., etc.

The above on view.

Private offers will be received by the Receiver at his office at 'Alice Building' Hornby Road or by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & CO.

General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
27/29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRIC MERCHANTS AND RETAIL PURCHASERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC CUT-GLASS CHANDELIERS, FANCY BRACKET, BULBS, AND ELECTRICAL GOODS.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 12th day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Nagdevi Street, Barbhai Mohla 1st floor of Kashibai Building next to Laxmi Building by order of the parties concerned the following electric; cutglass chandeliers, bracket lamps, table lamps, holders, fittings, ceiling roses, cut out, switches, wall plus, adaptors, fuse wire, well-known make bulbs 50—100 and watts, flexible wire fuse boxes, and such

Property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 81 BALES SINGLE YARN OF THE GOKAK MILLS.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, by Order of the Concerned and on account and the risk of the New Swadeshi Mills Coy. Ltd., of Biawar:—
46 Bales each 400lbs. Yarn No. 6 1/2 S. of Gokak Mills.
25 Bales each 400lbs. Yarn No. 10 1/2 S of Gokak Mills.
10 Bales each 400lbs. Yarn No 12 1/2 S. of Gokak Mills.

MEHTA & CO

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

167, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES, EXCISEABLE DRUGS, CUPBOARDS, & SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 12 noon at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla all the surplus Drugs, Instruments, appliances, Excisable Drugs, Cupboards, Sundry articles, Kegs and tin lined cases, etc., etc.

Goods will be on view 3 days before the sale, and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD
Patheserial in 31 Episodes.
1st WEEK? Eps. 1, 2 & 3
RUTH ROLAND
Bombay's greatest favourite among serial Queens
THE BOLD?
The DASHING! The BEAUTIFUL.
in
WHITE EAGLE
also
2 Reels Pathe's Our Gang Comedy.
QUIET STREET
with
HIS RASCALS.

Neera—Neera
THE
BEAUTIFUL SNAKE of ARAVLI
A young philosopher and a beautiful girl with a scheming cut-throat of a mystic mountaineer
A Blood-Boiling Tale of VENTURE—MYSTERY—INTRIGUE.
By every means—See it!
At
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 p. m.
JAMES McGRATH. Ltd.
presents
"PUPPETS OF 1926"
A New Song and Dance Show.
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 5-30 p.m. After 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
GEORGE ARLISS
IN
THE SILENT VOICE
Adapted from the well known play "The Man who Played God" by Jules Eckert Goodman, founded on the famous story by Gouverneul Morris.
ALSO
"FRIEND HUSBAND"
A PATHE COMEDY.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY
At 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

The Immortal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
LILIAN DAVIS HALL
and
EMIL JANNINGS
In the History of Screen Craft
There has never been a picture like this.

OWING TO THE PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD
presents ONCE-AGAIN
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S FAMOUS PHOTO-PLAY
KULIN-KANTA
featuring
Miss MOTI, Miss JAMNA, Miss IKBAL, and other known stars.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, and Sunday, at 3 p. m.

Owing to GRAND SUCCESS and GREAT RUSH
ONE WEEK MORE
SHARDA'S HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE
VASANT BALA
A Sensational Love Drama—full of stunts—Also Beautiful
DANCE
ON THE STAGE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREATEST BRITISH PRODUCTION
Which proves the Excellence
OF
BRITISH FILMS.
THE
'Blackguard'
STARRING
JANE NOVAK
and Directed by
THE GREATEST BRITISH PRODUCER
GRAHAM CUTTS.
THE
'Blackguard'
A Gripping Throbbing Picture which took London by Storm, and the First of the Big British Productions to be Released by
PATHE INDIA.
PERSONALLY SELECTED BY
Mr. ALEX HAGUE.
PATHE Supper GAZETTE
Twice the Length of the Ordinary Gazette and Containing the Latest News.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.
A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C252) 118/120, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, enclosing 6d. in British Postal Order to cover cost of carriage and packing and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.
ABSOLUTELY FREE
Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.
It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra
D. B. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The shameless disclosures in the Legislative Assembly of the atrocious and inhuman treatment deliberately meted out to the unfortunate political prisoners—especially of Bengal and the subtle and crafty ways and means adopted by the Ruling Authorities to hide and veil their despotic measures from the world's eye fully speak their own tale. Out of hundred aid one instances of heartlessness, cruelty and callous indifference to the sufferings of the choicest sons of India in different jails which never see the light of day, a few that have come out make our hair stand on end, our flesh creep, and our blood boil.

The mentality of our rulers can be judged too well by the recent utterance of Sir Malcolm Hailey who intoxicated with power and court splendour, foolishly said that the bayonet was more potent than the ballot box. This and similar garbage reveals the mentality of the real rulers of India who would not for a moment hesitate to spirit away brave but inconvenient political opponents without trial or mock trial, and hurl them into prisons where many a noble, loving and kind soul has gone insane or come out as a physical and mental wreck. And professing to be the self-styled and self-appointed trustees of India, and when pressed by pertinent questions in the Legislative Assembly the Ruling Authorities have been compelled to admit that Indians were in the pay of the Government to propagate in foreign lands like America the "Divine Blessings and Equal Justice" in British India. The employment of Rustomji, whom I had exposed some time back in the "Chronicle" is too fresh in the minds of my Parsee brothren.

And what was the attitude of the English people in India when Germans were nearly triumphant at one stage of the war, and later on when whole of India launched non-cooperation because Indian flesh and blood could not endure any longer the humilation and atrocities of their Dyers, O'Dwyers, Smiths, Johnsons and many a "brave" Englishmen who gloried in their deeds? Nothing awoke the national consciousness more vividly than the mowing down of innocent men, women and children at Jallianwalla. Persuasion, conciliation and sweet promises solemnly given during the War were immediately replaced by the show of bayonets and machine guns, the crawling orders, deportation and imprisonment without trial, a free hand at Lee Loot, the Exchange jugglery and the Reverse Council Bills organised loot and, to crown all crores have disappeared in the mad Back Bay venture.

I challenge every councillor of whatever political creed or opinion to deny the unimpeachable fact that the Legislative Councils and Assemblies are a dressed up puppet-show, where a few platform orators are invited to address, when they all know in their heart of hearts that important resolutions and national demands affecting the welfare and freedom of our countrymen in opposition to vested foreign interest are vetoed by the powers-that-be, making the councillors mere pawns in the great game of prolonging India's servitude. This unnatural state of affairs is bound to go on, thousands and tens of thousands even of the educated class must go on struggling to keep body and soul together on a mere pittance in these hard times when the fountain and resources of money making activities are practically dried up till the combined efforts of the whole nation takes away the power of the purse from the hands of the self-appointed trustees. This and this alone is the salvation of India.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.
23, Babulnath Road.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 10th instant amounted to £143,173,715, as compared with £143,091,105 on the previous Wednesday.

About £1,000,000 worth of gold, of Russian origin, and £100,000 from another Continental source, came into the market this week beside £737,000 from Africa, all of which has been realized. Of the combined total, the Continent secured over £800,000. India about £150,000 and the Bank of England the balance.

The steamer leaving Durb an on March 1st will have at least £360,000 worth of bar gold on board, the purchase of which has been arranged in London.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last issue:—

February 11th:—Nil received; £29,000 withdrawn.

February 12th:—Nil received; £15,000 withdrawn.

February 13th:—£100,000 received; nil withdrawn.

February 15th:—£545,000 received; £600,000 withdrawn.

February 16th:—£239,000 received; nil withdrawn.

February 17th:—Nil received; £70,000 withdrawn.

The origin of the above receipts, which were in the form of bar gold, was not announced by the Bank. That on the 13th was understood to be Continental, on the 15th Russian, and on the 16th South African. The destinations of the £670,000 sovereigns withdrawn were announced as follow: £600,000 "Set aside account, Crown Agents for Colonies account, Note Issue of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong", £50,000 India, and £20,000 Singapore. During the week under review £170,000 on balance has been received by the Bank, increasing the not influx since the 1st January 1926 to £277,000, and reducing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £11,318,000.

The United Kingdomo imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 10th instant were:—

IMPORTS.

Russia £5,850; British South Africa £905,287; other countries £978. Total £912,115.

EXPORTS.

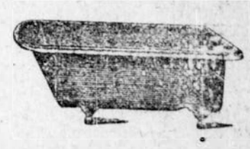
Germany £31,892; France £36,942; British India £180,300; Ceylon £40,000; other countries £25,293. Total £314,427.

Referring to page 2 of our letter last week under the heading of Gold, please read the beginning of paragraph 2 as follows:—

"The issue of the 'Times of India' on the 23rd ultimo contained the following remarks:—'One writer states that the amount of gold required by India . . .'"

We regret that owing to the obscurity of the wording of the newspaper article the extract that followed was erroneously attributed to the Chairman of the India Currency Commission, instead of to the writer of the article.

We understand that the extreme views as to future gold absorption by India on the scale of the last year or so (which the paragraph deprecated) have not solid basis. Indeed there has been some indication of repletion. The readiness with which the United States ship large quantities of gold—as much as £500,000 at a time—for realization before or after arrival—acts as a deterrent to the demand from the Indian Bazaars already saturated by the heavy imports of the last eighteen months.

BATH TUBS

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.
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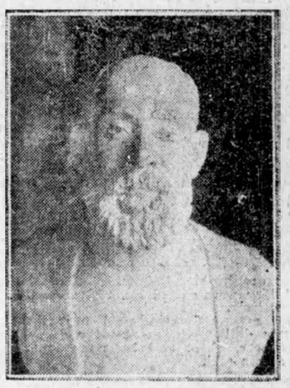
Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI
MADE FROM SITTINGS

By WAGH SCULPTOR
BOMBAY 4.
Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available.
Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

OFFERS LIMITED TRY

Orders for one "Tara" 18 ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch will cost you Rupees Five with one "C" Regd Time piece free—You will find inside the dial a stamped guarantee of five years, by the manufacturers. Realise then, the durability, order now for one—
"EMDEN" Fountain Pen Rs. 2-8
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WRITE NOW
CAPTAIN WATCH Co. P.B. 265. MADRAS

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 9.

To-day Reuter reported a fall of 9 to 10 points in old crop and 8 points in new crop at New York futures. Early the market eased considerably but later improved on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 3 points down. The market declined on some straddle selling and lack of buying power.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:—

"Do not think prices will advance unless crop preparations delayed or acreage reduced. Trade poor almost everywhere."

The World's Spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 6th March were 278,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 10,615,000 bales against 9,458,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,157,000 bales.

Messrs. Dreunan and Co. have received the following cable dated 8th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Market has still a downward tendency. Decline caused by unsettled political situation, and long liquidation. Feeling is less confident."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Good buying scale down."

The American markets show no signs of strength, and for the present prices remain at a standstill. Reports so far to hand are to the effect that no reduction in acreage is likely to be made.

The recent depressed state of our market is entirely due to the fact that prices here are considered high compared with those ruling on the other side, with the result that there is insufficient off-take to maintain prices at their present level. Until there is a distinct improvement in the trade demand, we fail to see how prices can advance.

Although a small decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened half a rupee higher with Broach May at Rs. 355, and declined to Rs. 353½ on Exporters selling. On Bazar operators buying the market recovered to Rs. 355 and closed at the same rate. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 354½ and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 357 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 356½.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 350½ and declined to Rs. 348½ and closed steady at Rs. 351. Shrofts were moderate buyers. Oomra March opened at Rs. 329 and advanced to Rs. 330½ on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 330. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 323 and declining to Rs. 321¼ on Exporters selling closed at Rs. 323. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 265½ and Rs. 268 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was very poor, about 2000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations. 6-30 p.m.	
Fully Good Broach April/May	356½
Fully Good Broach July/August	352½
Fully Good Bengal March	266
Fully Good Bengal May	269
Fine Oomra March	332
Fine Oomra May	326

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay March 9.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good.
M. G. Bengal	292	282	270	260
M. G. S. Punjab	288	278	266	256
M. G. Oomra No. 3	345	335	320	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	380	370	355	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	368	358	343	
M. G. Broach No. 2	380	375	369	
M. G. Khandesh	326	316	301	
M. G. Mathia		290	280	270

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May	355
Fully Good Broach July/August	351
Fully Good Bengal March	265
Fully Good Bengal May	268
Fine Oomra March	330
Fine Oomra May	325

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M G	290/95	.....
Bengal Fine M G	280/85	.....
Bengal F G M G	270	270
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	270	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/35	337
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	380/85	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	365/75	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	330/35	.....
Westerns M G	290/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/75	.....
Cambodia M G	.....	.....

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorrhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every spect. By using this sexual power is xtraordinarily increased. Every one can se it with unexpected result. Trial is olicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three or Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
135, Upper Clitpore Road, Calcutta.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1258	2,67,990	2,19,467
Central India ..	1,329	2,99,952	2,21,610
Barsi and Nagar ..	576	1,66,368	1,47,469
Eyderabad-Gaorani	643	60,998	74,623
Berar	3,252	3,80,064	4,42,540
Central Provinces ..	1,131	1,93,804	2,13,552
Total Oomras ..	8,189	13,64,036	13,19,261
Dholera	175	1,53,513	89,874
N.W. Provinces ..	244	1,25,038	1,23,057
Rajputana	411	75,254	41,091
Sind-Punjab ..	667	2,09,449	3,03,454
Broach	2,708	2,06,585	59,842
Coompta & Dharwar	202	17,968	17,461
Westerns-Northerns	271	11,603	19,049
Cocanada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,401
Persian		2,220	1,605
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African		34,854	25,791
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		443	3,485
Total ..	12,867	22,05,260	20,22,337

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	7,063	3,01,269	2,86,041
Japan & China ..	2900	10,55,165	9,41,515
Coast Ports ..	500	15,917	10,480
Up country by Rail		49,334	8,279
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		56,897	70,112
Total	10,463	14,78,682	13,16,427

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th March, 1926:—

Cotton	12,867 Bales
Wheat	3,312 Cwts.
Linseed	8,187 ,,
Rape, etc.	954 ,,
Gingellyseed	830 ,,
Poppyseed	nil.
Groundnuts	5,760 ,,
Castorseed	14,977 ,,
Rice	7,067 ,,
Myrabollams	1,694 ,,
Cottonseed	11,404 ,,
Mowraseed	nil.
Gram	1,154 ,,
Juwar	1,162 ,,
Masur	nil.
Barley	84 ,,
Bajri	828 ,,
Coal	229 Tons

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid Americans Spot 9.85d. quiet.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 16.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

March	19.06
May	18.51
July	17.90

New York Noon Call—

March	19.09
May	18.54
July	17.93

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	18.31
October	16.56

Liverpool, March 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices
May	9.26—.07
July	9.19—.07
October	8.97—.03
December	8.90—.03

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
March	9.39 unchanged
May	9.36+.02
July	9.29+.03
October	9.02+.02
December	8.94+.01
January	8.95+.02

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 8.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	15.35—.10
May	15.00—.10
July	14.85—.10
November	14.90—.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Liverpool, March 8.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	9.30—.09
April	9.24—.08
May	9.26—.08
June	9.21—.08
July	9.19—.07
August	9.10—.06
September	9.03—.04
October	8.97—.03
November	8.89—.04
December	8.90—.03
January	8.90—.03
February	8.90—.03
March	8.90—.03
April	8.90

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 8.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	15.10—.35
April	14.80—.40
May	14.70—.40
June	14.60—.50
July	14.55—.40
August	14.55—.40
September	14.55—.40
October	14.55—.40
November	14.60—.10
December	14.60—.10
January	14.55—.40
February	14.55—.40
March	14.55—.40

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 8.

Scinde, "Good"	6.35
Scinde, "Fully Good"	6.75
Scinde, "Fine"	7.15
Bengal, "Good"	6.45
Bengal, "Fully Good"	6.85
Bengal, "Fine"	7.25
Oomra, "Good"	7.15
Oomra "Fully Good"	7.55
Oomra, "Fine"	7.95
Broach, "Good"	7.65
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.05
Broach, "Fine"	8.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 8.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 22,000
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

May	18.63—.07
July	18.02—.10
October	17.30—.08
Spot Cotton at New York	19.45—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.43—.09

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

March	18.43—.07
October	16.67—.09

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18.5 8
Demand Bills 4.85.56
Silver Commercial Bars:—
Foreign Mined 65-3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 8.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's price.
May	18.63—.09
July	18.02—.10
October	17.30—.08
December	16.97—.08

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87-1/2—
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92—1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101-7/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £74-3/4—1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102-3/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104-1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 54-1/2—1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 53-1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68-1/4—1/8
Government Securities 3 per cent 58-3/8—1/8.

WHEAT.

London, March 8.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs April/May sellers 48/9
Rozario Santa Fe—58-1/2 lbs March/April sellers 48
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian March/April sellers 54
Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, March 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
March/April buyers £13-7/8
April/May paid £13-15/16
Tone:—Opened firm and dearer. Demand was disappointing.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April sellers 7-5/8
Castorseed Bombay March/April sellers 18-1/2
Tone:—Firmly held. No business reported.
Linseed Bombay March/April nominal £17-1/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton April/May sellers £19-1/2
Rapeseed, Toria per ton March/April sellers £19-7/8
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton April/May sellers £18-5/8
Tone of Rayeseed:—Fully steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 8.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
July/September sellers 15/2-3/4
October/December sellers 15/4-1/2
January/March selers 15/6
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/September sellers 15/5-1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
October/December sellers 15/6-1/4
Tone:—Quiet and steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 8.

Spot prices for Java Sugar have dropped by about 8 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels except for a drop of about 3d. per cwt. in Feb-March Shipment for Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 16/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment March Sh. 15/8 per cwt F B H

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 8.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

RUBBER.

London, March 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—
April/May nominal 24-1324-3/4
Tone:—Steadier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 29
Sellers 29-1/2
Tone:—Firm. Closed quiet.

BARLEY.

London, March 8.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

METALS.

London, March 8.

English best Selected Copper £62-1/2
Standard Copper G M B £59-1/16
Cooper Braziers £75-1/2
Yellow Metal 69-3/4
Hard Spelter 31-3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 9.

Jute:—Albion 400; Alliance 450; Anglo-India 568; Auckland 192; Barnagore 135; Bally 154; Birla 7; Belvedere 400; Budge Budge 370; Caledonian 475; Chapdani 150; Clive 30/14; Craig 4/10; Cheviot 227; Dalhousie 310; Delta 420; Empire 43; Fort Gloster 712; Fort William 270; Gondalpara 730; Gouripore 630; Hukumchand 9; Hooghly 64; Howrah 34/10; Kamarhatty 177/8; Kankanarrah 382; Kelvin 710; Kinnison 570; Lansdowne 225; Lawrence 555; Lotinan 244; Naihati 465; National 211/8; New Central 475; Northbrook 45/8; Orient 170; Presidency 644; Reliance 53; Standard 350; Union 475; Waverly 6/10; Hessian 107/12; Jute 16/14.
Cotton:—Dunbar 160; Keshavram Cotton 4/5
Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/12; Imperial Bank 1480; Imperial Contv 383.
Remarks:—Jutes better. Cottons remained unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 985
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1055
Bank's buying D/D Frcs. 1040

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86.
London—Paris Frcs. 135.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

London, March 8.

Tele Transcers 1/6-3/16
Bar gold £4/4/11
Bar Silver Spot 30-3/8
Tone:—Quietly steady.

London, March 8.

Rentes 3 per cent 48-1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 30-3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30-7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought. Market quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 4-3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/16 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptances 3 m/s 1/6 3/8.
American Dollars 273
Hongkong Dollars 157.
Shanghai 201½.
Singapore 156.
Japan 123.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 8.

Stockholm March/April done 16
Oslo April/May value 15-7/8
Tone:—Rather steadier.
Amsterdam March/April paid 29/1-1/2
Switzerland May/August sellers 29/3
The Bombay mails of 20th ultimo have been delivered to-day.

London, March 8.

Stockholm 18.11
Oslo 22.76
Amsterdam 12.12
Switzerland 25.24

New York, March 8.

Demand Bills 4-3/8

London, March 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 4-5/32
Exchange on London in Germany 5-1/4
Exchange on London in Italy 5.3/4

New York, March 8.

Demand Bills 4.85.56

London, March 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 135.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40-7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 121.16

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 9.

6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 9.

Sovereigns Ready 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/14/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/13/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/10/0

London, March 8.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11.
Silver ready d. 30/6.
Silver forward d. 30/7.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. Cchina bought. India doing nothing. Do not expect much further rise.

SHARES.

London, March 8.

Hongkong Bank £124 ex and bonus
Chartered Bank £20-7/8
National Bank £48
P and O Bank £9-1/2
Eastern Bank £5-7/8

GOLD.

Bombay, March 9.

Ready:—21-5-6.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 21-5-3, at 3 p.m. 21-5-3.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 21-5-6 at 3 p.m. 21-5-6.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-0-9.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-1-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 9.

Ready:—68-15.
Vaida—Fagan—Opening 68-14, at 6 p.m. 68-14.
Vaida Chitor Opening 68-12, at 6 p.m. 68-12.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 68-9, at 6 p.m. 68-9.
Teji Mandi.—
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-11-0.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 1-2.
Tone:—Market steady.

The fuel of Life

When Nature strikes a balance, and calls in debts incurred—Vitality, the fuel of life, having been consumed too quickly by the excessive demands upon the store of energy—we are faced with disappointment. The enjoyments of life are but happy memories, the decline of mental and physical powers has set in, but are we, when Nature demands her pound of flesh, entirely powerless to stop the process of decay? Before the discovery of Nature's own rejuvenator, RADIOSAN, the answer was, yes, but now RADIOSAN comes as a boon and a blessing to all who have drawn excessively on their resources of strength. RADIOSAN makes new rich blood, builds up body tissue, increases the vital forces of the entire human system, resulting in renewed youth and giving once again the power to enjoy all the pleasures of youth.

RADIOSAN is a sure and certain remedy for—
LOST VITALITY
JAGGED NERVES
NEURASTHENIA
BRAIN FAG
MALNUTRITION
NERVOUS DEBILITY

RADIOSAN is pre-eminent in the successful treatment of—
MENTAL FATIGUE
DEPRESSION
ANÆMIA
OVERWORK
POOR BLOOD
PROSTRATION

RADIOSAN

RADIANT HEALTH

RADIOSAN builds up brain and body, gives a new lease of life. Thousands throughout the world testify to its remarkable health-giving properties.

Radiosan

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the large package a full course of 30 days' treatment. Obtainable from most chemists.

RADIOSAN, LTD., 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 9.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—	
Textile	Per lb 0 14 6
Century	,, 0 13 6
Jacob	,, 0 13 6
E. D. Sassoon	,, 0 13 6
Elphinstone	,, 0 13 6
Bombay Cotton	,, 0 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—	
Standard	,, 1 3 0
Century	,, 1 2 9
Hindustan	,, 1 3 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1 3 9
Phoenix	,, 1 2 9
Pábaney (Phoolmala)	,, 1 3 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 1 2 0
Kaliamardan	,, 1 3 0
Daud Sahib	,, 1 1 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 3 3
Hindustan	,, 1 3 0
David Mill	,, 1 3 3
Apollo	,, 1 3 3
E. D. Sassoon	,, 1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Kohinoor Mill	,, 1 2 3
Swan Finlay	,, 1 2 3
Gold Mohor	,, 1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—	
Textile (Hand)	,, 1 1 6
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 1 6
Century (Bugle)	,, 1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 1 0 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 1 1 6
Sakuntala	,, 1 1 3
Sundari Brand	,, 1 1 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 3 6
Jacob E. D.	,, 1 2 0
Century	,, 1 3 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 2 6
Century	,, 1 2 0
Jacob E. D.	,, 1 1 0
1386 Tata	,, 3 5 0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 5 0 0
Jamshed	,, 5 0 0
Century	,, 5 4 0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5	,, 5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,, 5 8 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill:—	,, 6 5 0
Bombay United	,, 0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	,, 12 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	,, 9 6 0
Hindustan	,, 8 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,, 8 4 0
SALITA:—	
Century	Per lb 0 0 0
Textile	,, 0 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,, 0 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece 2 11 6
777 Crescent	,, 2 11 6
DURDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb 0 0 0
Great	,, 0 0 0
Kohinoor	,, 0 0 0
CHADDAR KORI CALENDAR:—	
Phoenix	,, 0 0 6
Hindustan	Per Piece 0 0 0
David	,, 1 1 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, March 9. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 0 0
Brass, English	1½	56 0 0
Brass, English	1 3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	2	56 0 0
Brass, German 3/4 to	2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, March 9. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper French	3/4 to 2	58 0 0
Do. German	3/4	57 12 0
Do.	1	57 12 0
Do.	1¼	57 12 0
Do. American	1½	61 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do.	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		58 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		59 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pet Klar		73 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 4 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1½		59 0 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		59 12 0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.
Daily Quotations

	Bombay, March 9.	
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 8 3
Finix	No. 6½	0 8 6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 9 9
David	No. 10½	0 10 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 10 3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 11 6
Japan	No. 20	0 14 0
Japan	No. 32	1 2 6
Japan	No. 40	1 4 6
Japan	No. 42½	1 7 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 9.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 98.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/6.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 98/4, 101/1.
5 pee cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/15.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Cafe Chantant, in aid of the Seva Sadan Society Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Public lecture by Carl Wett of Denmark on "Spiritual Currents in European Materialism" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Prof. K. T. Shah presiding.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Public meeting at the Gaiety Theatre, near Bori Bunder, to protest against the action of the Directors of the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., in dismissing Mr. B. G. Horniman from Editorship of "The Chronicle", 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Spring Meeting, 4th Day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The 59th Anniversary of the Samaj will be observed as under:—

Wednesday:—Morning Divine Service, at 8 a.m.

Evening Divine Service will be at 6-30 p.m.

LATE MRS. P. H. VASAWADA.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Vishnumaya, wife of Mr. P. H. Vasawada, I.L.M., Advocate, Bombay High Court, which took place at Junagadh on Friday last.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 11th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

FILM ON "LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

Mr. F. S. Marvin will exhibit a film entitled "The Star of Hope" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the Excelsior Theatre. The film deals with the work of the League of Nations, and will be accompanied by an explanatory lecture by Mr. Marvin.

DADAR SARVAJANIK WACHANALAYA.

The Lalit Kala Darsha Natak Mandli will give a benefit performance of "Sanyashacha Sansar" in aid of the Wachanalaya, Dadar, on Wednesday, the 10th March, 1926.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway has kindly arranged to start an extra train for Grant Road Station at 2-30 a.m. after the performance for the convenience of the residents of Dadar, Matunga, etc.

PROTEST AGAINST STAMP ACT AMENDMENT.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to protest against the introduction in Bombay Council by Government of the Bill to further amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899. Mr. J. G. Petit will preside. The public are requested to muster strong at the meeting.

ULTIMATUM TO BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY.

LONDON, March 8.

The Music Publishers Association of London have decided to send an ultimatum to the British Broadcasting Company stating that unless the Company agree to Royalties on popular music which has been the subject of long discussion, they will withdraw permission to broadcast their copyright numbers immediately.

It is stated that this will mean an immediate exclusion of all dance music from the wireless programme. Publishers say they are not asking a higher fee, and have even agreed to accept lower fees than last year, but could not afford to agree to the Company's proposed rates. It is declared that the Broadcasting Company have reduced the life of popular songs to a few weeks.—Reuter.

A SPANISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 8.

Tangier.—A Spanish column of 25 000 strong captured the heights of Ain Zeitun to the south-west of Tetuan but the Riffs had time to evacuate guns with which they were bombarding the town. Only a few prisoners were captured but there were 500 Spanish casualties.—Reuter.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR DIGESTION.

There is nothing to worry about if you take advantage of the help which modern pharmaceutical experience can offer you. As is well-known to the medical profession, such ills as indigestion, gastritis, heart-burn, etc., are caused by dangerous acid products in the stomach which set up the aggravating condition of fermentation. This, of course, brings on other evils and itself gets worse, so that the victim soon loses his or her good health. And how dependent on health are good looks! Take counsel from those who know—a little "Bisurated" Magnesia after meals will soon set you right and will keep you so; which is quite as important. Bisurated Magnesia neutralises the acid products in the stomach *positively and in an instant*. Stomach pain is out of the question where "Bismag" (as it is often called) is employed, and experience the world around emphasises that this is the supreme and unrivalled remedy for disorders of the digestion in young or old. It is proven harmless and reliable and costs but little. Be sure you ask your chemist for "Bisurated" Magnesia—you will find the word "Bismag" marked very clearly on the wrapper—no other is genuine.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASSES offers splendid opportunity to students, who have obtained forms for Matric Examination. It revises most typical examples in Mathematics, likely to be asked at the University Examination. Any student feeling diffident will immediately see the PRINCIPAL. Names for the year 1926-27 are enrolled. Five students have already joined. 66-68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

MERCHANT FINED.

CONVICTED OF DEFAMATION.

Wamanrao Bhai Thakore, a merchant, stood charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, with defamation on three counts at the instance of Shankar D. Prabhavalkar, L.C.E. The Magistrate convicted the accused on two counts and acquitted him on the other.

A fine of Rs. 150 was imposed on the accused on each of the two counts.

The complainant alleged that he was supervising the construction of a number of buildings belonging to the accused at Mahableshwar and at Mazagaon. The accused was alleged to have described the complainant as a member of a "golden gang" and a fraud to a cart driver Maruti, and as such advised Maruti not to have any dealings with the complainant. The second allegation against the accused was that he had called him (complainant) a barber and a "hajam" while the complainant was going through the arbitration proceedings between the accused and Maganlal Shankar in the matter of a claim of Rs. 1,800 against the accused. The third allegation against the accused was that he told Narve that it was dangerous to have business dealings with the complainant as the complainant's financial position was unsound and that the complainant might become an insolvent.

The accused denied having ever defamed the complainant before Maruti or Narve and as such pleaded not guilty to the charges. As for the arbitration matter, he admitted having said in the Small Causes Court "Am I a 'hajam' " that I should go to arbitration of a person who was really responsible for the suit against me and who did not get proper contracts made on my behalf?"

The Magistrate on evidence gave the accused the benefit of doubt in the first case and convicted him on the other two.

STORY OF A 1000 RUPEE NOTE.

PLEDGER ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Bella Hari went to Goma Dulla, a Marwari at Picket Road, on Monday, and gave him a currency note and asked for the redemption of two ornaments which he had pledged with the Marwari for Rs. 30. When the Marwari noticed that the note was of Rs. 1,000 he got suspicious and asked Bella Hari where he got it from. Bella, who believed it to be of Rs. 100 first told him that he had it from his master and later on said that he found it on the road. The Marwari scenting something fishy about the whole affair handed him to the police.

Put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sergeant Hewson, Bella Hari was remanded till March 12.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Shankar Narayan, a resident of Poona, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for illicit possession of opium at the Girgaum Police Court.

A police sepoy on duty at Falkland Road noticed the accused moving about in a suspicious manner in the early hours of Monday. The accused was searched and eleven pounds of opium were found on his person. The value of the stuff is Rs. 880.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

At about 10 minutes past midnight on Caturday an up-local steamed in at the Charni Road Railway Station on the B. B. C. I. line. When the train was about to start, the guard of the train noticed a man lying dead on the down line. He immediately informed the Station Master.

At an inquest held on the body on Sunday, it was identified to be that of Ali Mahomed (50). The coaching clerk of the Station deposed that at 11-40 p.m the deceased purchased four tickets for Mahim. The man ought to have left the Station by 12-10 Down local. He saw the deceased lying on the down line with his head cut off, as also the right hand.

The jury brought in a verdict of death by the deceased having been decapitated by a running train, having apparently tried to board it while in motion.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

Laxmibai Bhicaji, a Hindu woman, residing in a chawl in DeLisle Road, left her ten months old child in a cradle on Saturday morning and went out for a while. The child's cradle which was very close to the chula which was burning, accidently caught fire. Noticing smoke issuing out of the room, some women in the neighbourhood raised an alarm and the mother rushing in saw the clothes in the cradle on fire and the child shrieking. The flames were put out. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it died on the same night of shock following extensive burns.

At an inquest held on its body, a verdict of death by burns was recorded.

MR. S. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S PICTURES

An Exhibition of water-colours by Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin will be held at the South Wing of the University Building. Private view will be held on Thursday from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., and it will be open to the public on the 12th and 13th instant from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Purdah day is specially reserved on Thursday from 11 to 2 o'clock in the day.

A PLEASANT FUNCTION.

PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL'S PRAISEWORTHY MOVE.

A pleasant and unique function took place on Sunday evening at the Alexandra Girls' School, Fort, when in response to invitations issued by Mr. Firoze Ratnagar, Hon. Secretary of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, (alias, the Parsi Writers' Association), quite a number of prominent citizens in all walks of life gathered together to enjoy an intellectual treat. As noted in the invitation, writers and journalists speaking the Gujerati language had no opportunity of coming into contact with one another, and Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans all readily accepted the invitations, bearing in mind the noble end in view. Among those present were H. E. the Consul-General for Persia, the Consul for Afghanistan, Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Dasturji Minocherji Jamasp-ashan.

Mr. Homi Phiroze Rutnagar opened the proceedings by reciting a welcomes song suitable to the occasion. Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, President of the Mandal, who presided over the function, welcomed all those present. The Lekhak Mandal, that was in a comatose condition was turned into an active healthy institution by Mr. Rutnagar, its present energetic Hony. Secretary. He hoped soon in the future there would be many such gatherings, the importance of which in forming and cementing friendship and goodwill among different communities could not be over-emphasised. That day Parsis were the host and Hindus and Muslims the guests, but he hoped in future gatherings the latter would be the hosts and Parsis the guests.

PARSIS AND MOSLIMS.

Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, an ex-President of the Mandal, also welcomed those present, specially the Muslims and Hindus with whom the Parsis had long-standing intercourse. From his knowledge of Afghanistan, he could safely say that Afghanistan was the old home of the ancestors of the present-day Parsis; in fact Afghanistan was more the ancient home of Parsis than Persia, and he appealed to the Consul for Afghanistan who was present that evening to convey to the Amir of Afghanistan the best wishes of the community with a prayer that he might extend his benevolent support to the Parsi community.

Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan said that it was fit and proper they should sink differences and live on friendly terms with one another. A nation could prosper only by unity and comradeship. Speaking of Muslims he, referring to the President's remark about the turn of Muslims and Hindus for being hosts in the future, he said Muslims were not organised, so he suggested that Hindus will next be the hosts at a future gathering of this Mandal.

Mr. Kaniyallal M. Munshi thanked the Mandal on behalf of the Hindu community. He pleaded for greater attention being paid to the learning of Gujerati, for unless they learnt to express the ideals of the Gujerati people through their mother tongue Gujarati, they could not improve Gujerati laterature.

Mr. G. K. Nariman said the Zorastrianism had not forbidden the study of alien languages. Parsi parents were paying greater attention to the English language in the study of their children not with a view to secure supremacy over other communities, but because they felt that English being the language of the rulers was much more useful to them in their every-day career than Gujerati.

Messrs. Tyeballi Nazam, Chandrashanker N. Padya, N. B. Divatia, and Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan then addressed the gathering, the last in Urdu.

After Mr. Homi Rutnagar had regaled the audience with a beautiful song, the gathering dispersed after taking refreshments.

Mr. Phiroze Rutnagar deserves thanks of all Gujerati writers for initiating a praiseworthy move.

G. I. P. AND NEW AVENUES OF REVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had the pleasure of travelling by third class on Sunday by a G. I. P. local train and I am not surprised that so many passengers travel third because of attractions and free treatment provided. As soon as the train started from the Victoria Terminus a boy offered his services for boot-polish, before we reached Masjid, a singer gave us exhibition of his voice; he was followed by a beggar who appealed for charity in the name of humanity and God, and before his appeal could go home, a "chivdawalla" appealed to my pocket and stomach. This was followed by a dealer in haberdashery offering at cheap prices "Cobra" polish, knives, ink and what not. That being the state of affairs—and anyone including Mr. McLean can verify this—may one be permitted to suggest that the G. I. P. Railway authorities known for efficiency and organization(?) may find herein new avenues of revenue. I hope this will catch the quick eye of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and I trust the Agent will not misunderstand me and stop what some may call nuisances, but which surely add to the amenities of third class travelling.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

BRITISH GRAVES UNDAMAGED.

LONDON, March 8.

Paris.—The local office of the War Graves Commission states that no British graves were destroyed by the explosion at Thiepval which occurred outside the British cemetery, and only tomb stones were thrown down.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

PARSI YOUTH CONVICTED.

Details of what has been described as a 'clumsy' attempt to cheat Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy was narrated in the Esplanade Police Court when Fardunji Jamshedji Malegaonkar was put up by Inspector C. I. Kaviswar C. I. D. before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in his evidence said that he received a letter in January in Gujrati purporting to have been written by Sir Dinshaw Watcha asking for a loan of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 to be paid in four or five days as Sir Dinshaw's money was all locked up in fixed deposits and buildings. Sir Jamsetji said that he did not know Sir Dinshaw's Gujarati handwriting but Sir Dinshaw seldom wrote in Gujarati. Previous to that he was given a letter by Sir Cowasji Jehangir which Sir Cowasji had received, purported to have been sent to Sir Cowasji by Sir Jamsetji. That letter too was in Gujarati. Sir Jamsetji then went to the Commissioner of Police on January 8, with the letter. At the suggestion of the Commissioner, Sir Jamsetji wrote an answer to the letter and gave it to the Commissioner. The accused in his letter had asked that the answer should be addressed to Sir Dinshaw Watcha c/o J. N. Petit Library and asked Sir Jamsetji to send a bearer cheque for the amount, and further requested that no registered letter should be sent as registered letters were not received at the Library.

Ahmed Kassam a havaldar in the C. I. D. deposed that he posted the letter given by the Commissioner at G. P. O. on January 8 and kept a watch at the Petit Library for the first postal delivery. He saw the letter kept in the letter case at the Library. In the evening accused accompanied by another Parsi came to the Library. Accused looked at the letter case, went in came back and picked up the letter addressed to Sir Dinshaw and another letter in the case. Witness immediately caught hold of him but he threw down the letters. The letters were picked up and the accused was taken to Police Headquarters.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Shah, a handwriting expert was then examined. He stated that the handwriting in both the letters addressed to Sir Cowasji and Sir Jamsetji was similar.

At this stage Mr. Kanuga told the Magistrate that he did not wish to contest the case.

Charged with attempt to cheat accused pleaded guilty and said that he was out of employment for a long time and he wrote the letters while in a perplexed state of mind.

Mr. Kanuga in pleading for mercy observed that the attempt of the accused was so stupid and clumsy that they must not consider it as a serious attempt at getting money by false representation. It was so transparent that anybody could see through it. He pleaded for mercy in view of the youth of the accused who was only 22 years old and because of his old parents who would appreciate the clemency shown by the Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATION.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed that he could not allow the fact of the accused having aged parents to weigh with him in passing the sentence The sins of the parents, it was said, were often visited upon their children and sometimes reverse was the case. The attempt of the accused was deliberate though clumsy and as such deserved a deterrent punishment. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 750 or in default to suffer hard labour for 2 months.

CITY SENSATION.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

On Monday night some police officers of the Bombay city police were brutally attacked by a gang of desperadoes, three of whom were subsequently arrested. It appeared Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the C. I. D. with a posse of constables went to raid a house which is in a dilapidated condition in Bapa Khote Street and found the building deserted. On a search being made they found a closet closed from inside where the "wanted" men had taken shelter.

Seeing the police on their track they opened fire with revolvers on the police officers with the result that the Sub-Inspector Sorabji was seriously injured by the bullets in the eye and head, and fell down unconscious. Inspector Dyer too was injured but not so seriously. The police officers and constables, however, succeeded in breaking open the door of the closet and arrested three men. Their leader, however, made good his escape. The police are making vigorous search for his capture.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was immediately operated upon.

Inspector Dyer was removed to the E. G. Hospital and is expected to be out of the Hospital soon.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police being informed of the incidence at once went to the spot and posted armed police with a view to arrest the absconding man-

POLICE OFFICERS FIRED AT.

RINGLEADER OF DESPERADOES ESCAPE.

As a sequel to the raid on Monday night by C. I. D. men on the haunt of desperadoes, believed to be responsible for the numerous burglaries, and in which two C. I. D. officers were shot at, three men were put up before Mr D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate and remanded into police custody.

The C. I. D. men were for a long time on the track of the gang of desperadoes who were carrying on their nefarious business. On receipt of certain information, the C. I. D. planned a raid on the haunt situated in an old and rickety building near Null Bazar Inspector Dyer along with Sub-Inspectors Sorabji, Raje and Bhaikal and a few constables went to the spot on Monday night at about 10-30. The gang however, seems to have got a scent of the police party and decided upon clearing from the place before the arrival of the police. As the police party neared the building a man with a revolver suddenly rushed at Sub-Inspector Sorabji and shot him in the eye. The man kept on firing as he was flying for his life and Mr. Sorabji was literally riddled with bullets and put out of action. Inspector Dyer's revolver would not go off and he too was wounded in the arm. The man who is believed to be ring-leadetr went on firing and subsequently managed to escape, injuring three more men in the crowd. The police succeeded in arresting three men Narayen Chatur, Sylvester Furtado and Amaraya Karaya.

The wounded officers were immediately taken to hospital where Inspector Dyer's injuries were ascertained to be not so grave as that of Mr. Sorabji. Mr. Sorabji is not still out of danger.

Police reinforcements came from Mahakali Police Station and a cordon was formed round the locality so as not to allow the "wanted" man to escape.

Asked whether they had any objection to be remanded into police custody Narayen said that he did not know why he was there and what was his part in the previous night's affair. He was standing near the staircase when the police came and he was arrested. Amaraya asked for bail, adding that he would produce testimonials of good character from Maharajah including one from that of Indore.

All the three were remanded into police custody.

GOWALIA TANK EXTENSION.

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD

The award of Sir C. H. Setalvad and Mr J. K. Mehta, arbitrators nominated by the Bombay Tramway Company and the Bombay Municipal Corporation respectively, with reference to the fare over the Gowalia Tank Extension, is published. The award says that the Tramway Company is entitled to charge half an anna fare additional to the uniform fare of one anna referred to in clause 15 of the Deed of Concession over the Gowalia Tank extension. The fee of the empire, Mr. D. F. Mulla, which has been fixed at Rs. 5 000 and the fees of the two arbitrators, which are Rs 5,000 in the case of Sir C. H. Setalvad and Rs. 1,500 in the case of Mr. J. K. Mehta, will be borne and paid by the Company and the Corporation in equal shares.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

With a view to promote the study of local national and international history a Society called the "Bombay Historical Society" was founded at a meeting held yesterday at the University Buildings. Mr F. S. Marvin, the well-known English historian took the chair on the occasion.

Those who are interested in the movement should communicate with Dr. N. A. Thootha at the University School of Economics and Sociology.

"THE BENGALEE."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

"The Bengalee" purchased fifty-five thousands by B. Chakravarti and others of the Independent Party. Chakravarti, Editor in Chief and I. B. Sen, Barrister, Secretary, Editorial Board. New issue begins twelveth. Bepin Chandra Pal, main contributor. Annie Besant comes to-morrow, stays a week to address public.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Madrid message says:—"General Millanastry who was wounded during the Riff attack on Beni Ossar htights, and who was since erroneously reported to have died, is improving.—Reuter.

The Air Force have arrived at Malakal in the Sudan.

The French francs remained steady on Monday and closed at 134.48.

In the second division of the League football matches Orient beat Blackpool by 7 goals to two.

The following is the Association Cup draw for semi-finals to be played on 27th March. Manchester City versus Manchester United at Bramaslane, Sheffield, Swansea versus Nottsforest or Bolton at Tottenham.—Reuter.

Rome.—The Pope received in audience Monsignor Lepicier who reported his mission including interesting accounts of development of Catholicism in India.—Reuter.

Brussels.—The Belgian airmen Medaets and Verhaegen with mechanic Coppens left at seven this morning for Belgrade in an attempt to fly to Belgian Congo via Cairo and the Nile Valley.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

9th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.63
To-day's Opening Rate	18.70
Difference	+.7
To-day's Closing Rate	18.76
Difference	+13

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

9th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.26
To-day's Opening Rate	9.30
Difference	+4
To-day's Closing Rate	9.31
Difference	+.5

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 357-0-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 356-8-0

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

H FIRST DRAWN GAME

The match between the Customs "B" and the B.B. & C. I. Loco, on Monday, provided the first draw of the tournament. The opening stages of the game did not produce good hockey, the Customs being certainly superior. But as the game progressed the pace livend up and the extra ten minutes saw both teams striving hard. There were chances missed on both sides; Castellino could not put enough powder into his shot which La Touche stopped, and Mooro had hard luck in missing the goal with his scoop. The defences on both sides played splendidly, but La Touche and Reuben deserve special mention. The former was a sound back, while the latter played a tireless game in the half-line. An extra ten minutes failed to bring about a decisive end, the game resulting in a goalless draw.

Customs "B"	nil.
B. B. & C. I. Loco	nil.

CUSTOMS "B":—Caneiro; Thornber and Fidgett; Butler, Rodrigues and Richardson; Burke, Rodgers, Castellino, Boult and Taylor.

B.B. & C. I. RLY. LOCO:—Leach; Fox and La Touche; Reuben, Sequeira and Coates, D'Souza, Kane, Wells, Moore and Francis.

Referees.—Messrs. Moloney and James.

POONA-MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR ROUTE.

FIVE SPEED LIMITS.

The Director of Information writes:—

The District Magistrate, Satara, has issued a Notice pointing out the speed limits on the Poona-Mahableshwar route.

There are 5 such speed limits. Starting from Poona they are as follows:—

(1) A speed limit of 20 miles per hour uphill and 15 miles per hour downhill on the Katraj Ghat at mile 9.

(2) A speed limit of 20 miles per hour uphill and 15 miles per hour downhill on the Khambatki Ghat at mile 41.

(3) A speed limit of 20 miles per hour uphill and 15 miles per hour downhill on the Pasarni Ghat, just beyond Wai, at mile 9 of the Surul Mahableshwar Road.

(4) A speed limit of 12 miles per hour both ways in Panchgani between the notice board at the top of the Pasarni Ghat and the notice board a few yards beyond the library.

(5) A speed limit of 12 miles per hour from the entrance into Mahableshwar by the bund over the lake throughout Mahableshwar.

All the above speed limits are clearly marked by roadside notice boards.

In order to ensure the due observance of these speed limits police traps are liable to be set in any or all of these speed limits at any time without notice.

Apart from the speed limit of 12 miles per hour in Mahableshwar, motoring is strictly forbidden on most of the roads of Mahableshwar and only permitted on the remainder under license from the Superintendent of Mahableshwar. Copies of the Mahableshwar Motor Vehicles Rules can be had from the Superintendent, Mahableshwar, on application.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Rs. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

9M58

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1926.

A NEW CHAPTER.

The exodus of the Swarajists from the legislatures concludes a chapter of wasteful optimism in the story of India's freedom. The incident may form the subject of much laboured ridicule at the hands of official apologists, but it marks a definite advance in the tactics of agitation. Reading Pundit Motilal's valedictory address, one would wish that the Swarajists had had the courage to skip over the chapter of sham-manoeuvres in the Councils and saved valuable time. They have spent two and a half years in the legislatures, and speaking on behalf of all the Nationalists in the country, Pundit Motilal confesses to a sense of humiliation. The humiliation is due to two causes. The Swarajists hoped that there was something really profitable in their enterprise; secondly, they were lured on to revel in the acts of vociferation, by the "superior diplomacy" of Government. Thanks to the combination of animal force and treacherous gesture on the official side, the Swarajists were influenced to remain in the legislatures for an unconscionably long time. "The last word is never said" declared Sir Alexander Muddiman when he was asked to state his final decision on the Muddiman report and the September resolution. The Swarajists lingered in the hope that there was something enigmatically generous in pronouncements of this kind. Indeed they bluffed themselves in order to lull the country into a sense of security. The indictment that the Swarajists over-stayed even their discovery of the obvious, is clear from their conduct since the statement early this session by the Home Member.

Speaking of the Assembly's demand, Sir Alexander Muddiman said:—"I am in a position to give the considered opinion of the Government of India. It was brought forward in September. We considered it then and we put forward the provisional opinion of the Government of India then. We have considered it since then and after the debates in both Chambers. I have the authority to say that the Government of India are unable to make any such recommendation to his Majesty's Government in terms of the amendment." The formula of defiance was as usual accompanied by invitations to co-operate on terms of surrender. Even now, the Home Member has the effrontery to flaunt the threat that submissive co-operation alone would melt the heart of the British Government. If such is the attitude of the Government it is a waste of time to hang round the Councils, expecting political reforms through charity. Pundit Malaviya paraphrased the speech of the Swarajist leader and admonished the Government on the error of their ways, while Mr. Jinnah was feverishly engaged in bringing the Executive Council vote to the front; but both pleaded, one gently the other stiffly, for the expediency of some boon, without themselves losing caste by any imitation of Swarajists extremism! More straightforward is the confession of the Swarajist leader:—"We feel that we have no further use of these sham institutions and the least we can do to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the nation is to get out of them and go back to the country for work in the country. We will try to devise those sanctions which alone can compel any Government to grant the demands of the nation. We hope and trust that the nation will give us a suitable reply to the truculent reaction of our demands and will send us again in larger numbers with a stronger mandate, and God willing with the mission of fulfilling its aspirations and enforcing its commands." If the country responds to the chastened feelings of the Swarajists, there is hope. Let the Independents remain as the mourning chorus of the Councils—a suggestion that is appropriate because of the hesitation of Swarajists who frantically appeal for exemption if only for a few days to discuss some monumental issue. The Swarajists of the Bombay Council, for example, ought to follow the lead of Delhi, leaving the Government and their henchmen in the slough of the Back Bay debate.

The country will receive with unfeigned delight the declaration of Mr. V. J. Patel after the withdrawal of the Swarajists. He had to point out to Government the farcical nature of their deliberative proceedings after the exit forced upon the Swarajists by their reactionary policy. The Speaker has occasionally to be unconventional. A Speaker in the time of the Stuarts defied the right—technically it was a royal and indefeasible right—to override Parliament. When the Speaker said he had no eyes or ears save those of the House, it scandalised the courtiers of despotism. But it was a great pronouncement against an attempt to debase the constitutional power of representative institutions. Mr. Patel hinted at the ghastly condition of the Assembly when deprived of the Opposition Party. He was right in warning the Government of the indecency of rushing controversial measures in exploitation of the crisis. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report said of the Assembly President: "He should be chosen with a view to the influence it is hoped he would have on the whole history of parliamentary procedure in India". Mr. Patel had that function in mind when cautioning the Government against the abuse of an emasculated Assembly. Let it be noted that in his second statement he does not recant any claim of power to restrain illicit manoeuvres of Government; his power to adjourn the House *sine die* remains. It is the duty of the Speaker to introduce progressive conventions, and if Mr. Patel does not figure in the Exodus, he has certainly justified the confidence reposed in him as President of the Assembly. It was appropriately described as a Red Letter Day. We hope it is the beginning of a new chapter.

POLITICAL CHAOS IN FRANCE.

M. Briand's fall has taken France by surprise, and the surprise must be tinged with sorrow in circles in France which do not profess to be purely legislative and are more interested in the solvency of the franc and the increase of French prestige in the League Council than in the manoeuvres of the French political parties for supremacy in the Chamber. M. Briand has had to resign but everybody is sure that he will come in again as a Premier. French public opinion will, at this time in particular when it sees that the chances of France's pet, Poland, getting a permanent seat on the League Council are shadowy, insist that M. Briand at Geneva remains as France's Minister, if not her Prime Minister.

The acute discussion on the tax on payments has led to the fall of the Briand Ministry. If there had been less discussions and more mutual understanding the Government would have even made some radical changes in the method of levying that tax. French publicists have been complaining that the Briand Ministry had no scruples whatever in the matter of thorough alteration of their own proposals. Their one desire was to get through the Chamber some sort of Finance Bill, which would be acceptable to the Senate finally, and tolerated by the varying majority of its supporters, who were themselves in varying moods regarding the financial merits of individual proposals. The amendments, which the Right desired urgently, used to be opposed by the Cartel and finally passed with the help of the thirty votes of the Communist bloc. But for once the Right found itself ready to vote with a large number of members from the Cartel group, and the Briand Government fell. It has been said that this was not an accidental move on the part of the Right, and that the Briand Ministry must not have remained in ignorance of the latest intrigues of the Right, who resented the fact that M. Briand had "dished" them again and again. It appears very likely that M. Doumer was getting tired of having to face every time what he called "negative majorities" and M. Briand and his colleagues must have liked the idea of a reshuffling of the cabinet. If M. Caillaux comes to accept the portfolio of Finance in the next Briand Ministry there will be a feeling of relief in England because he had agreed on a very generous annual contribution from France in settlement of the French war-debts to England. This was certainly much more to England's liking than being told by M. Klotz, an ex-Finance Minister of France, that she should forgive her "nearest and dearest ally" the whole of her debt.

ARE THEY AFRAID ?

We commented very recently on the studied insolence of the reply of the Government to Mr. Deo's questions regarding the alleged police tortures at Mehunbara. We notice that Mr. Deo was later informed by the Member-in-charge that inasmuch as orders had been passed to prosecute some of the persons who had made complaints to the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, regarding the affair, the whole matter became *sub-judice* and could not be discussed. We would like to know at what precise stage these orders to prosecute had been passed, whether after 25th February, the date when the questions were asked, or before. The public apprehension may well be that the Government are afraid to bring the whole series of events which have led to such acute discontent in Khandesh, in the full limelight of the Council, when it is noticed that Mr. Deo is being foiled at every step in his attempt to elicit some definite information.

He tried on the 2nd instant to secure permission from the President of the local Legislature to move for an adjournment of the House to discuss this matter which is certainly of very vital and urgent public importance to the people of this Presidency, although the Government have by this time done their best to indicate that they do not think so. The President refused permission on the ground that the adjournment motion was inadmissible as it anticipated a matter to be discussed in a separate resolution by the House. There are in fact seven resolutions on the subject on the Council agenda this session. Nothing daunted, Mr. Deo again approached the President for a reconsideration of his ruling, his point being that the adjournment he demanded was not to discuss the conduct of the police, but to protest against the manner in which the Home Member had refused to answer any questions relating to it. The President refused permission even to discuss the adjournment motion in the amended and very clear form in which Mr. Deo had put it. So far the Government have succeeded in finding that the evil day of discussion, so unpleasant for them, has been postponed, but why are they so afraid?

COME TOGETHER.

BY L. G. K.

Under exceptionally difficult circumstances the Swarajist Group in the Bombay Legislative Council is pursuing a policy of action which gives eloquent proof of the sincerity of its members in keeping united although some of them are more inclined to believe in the Kelkar-Jayakar way of thinking. This unity is the fruit chiefly of the correct attitude of Mr. Bhopatkar, the present leader of the party, with reference to translating into action all the demands of the All-India Congress Committee which is now busy watching how far Congressmen in Council are carrying into effect the mandate given by the Cawnpore Congress. That Committee finds that even in those Provincial Legislatures like those of Behar and the Punjab, where the Swarajist representation is even less than in Bombay, its demand has met with a ready response. In the C.P. Council the Swarajists have walked out. In Bombay there is urgent need that the voice of the people should express itself adequately, strongly and unambiguously about certain cruel legacies of the Lloyd Administration before the Swarajists walk out finally from the Legislature. So they have done right in not participating in the debate from Monday last and indicating that they will walk out immediately they have had their say.

The Position in the Country.

One may well ask at this juncture the present leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council to ponder over the situation in the country, to take into account the warmth of applause with which, all over India, the unity and the discipline displayed by the Congress representatives in the Council on this occasion, which was an acid test of their loyalty to the Congress, has been received, to study the stimulating effect of such encouraging exhibition of the idea of coming together for a common purpose and then to ask some of his followers who are anxious to pursue the politics, of dissent, the politics of Responsive Co-operation, whether they are right in Maharashtra to hitch their waggons to Berar stars.

The Immediate Need.

Will not Mr. Bhopatkar who has some little leaning to that politics find that it will be far more in consonance with the wishes of the electorate to fight the coming elections on a United Nationalist ticket? Will it not be better to tear to shreds at once the charge, maliciously made by the loyalist Non-Brahmin and gleefully propagated by the Anglo-Indian press and by politicians, saturated with communal prejudices, that the ideal of Responsive Co-operation in Maharashtra is the ideal of Brahminism, that what it really wants is more jobs—Ministerships included? After all what is the strength of Responsive Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency? In Karnatak they spurn it. They can understand Liberalism. They can understand Gandhism. They can appreciate the Gandhite who helps the Swarajist for an immediate and common purpose. But they cannot fathom in Karnatak the object of the Responsivist, who is anxious not to be called a Neo-Liberal and who is equally anxious to belittle the Cawnpore Congress programme.

Internal Growth.

Is it not the case that in the Bombay Deccan alone the doctrine is preached by a small coterie with some enthusiasm? Who cares for it in Sind except the Liberals, who cares for it in Gujarat except the landlord interests? One may appeal to Mr. Kelkar and ask him again where he means to lead his forlorn band. He himself is conscious, as he said at the Muzfarnagar District Conference in 1924 that "The village worker in the plains is as important to the national cause as the exalted legislator on the mountain top. The village worker must, to start with, be taught self-respect and made an efficient working unit". In other words the Mahratha leader is as conscious of the necessity of internal political growth as is Mahatma Gandhi. Is he not under a delusion then that in preaching a political method, which for all practical purposes is the method of the Moderate, a method which shifts according to external pressure, he is furthering the stable, internal growth of self-respect, of the quality of learning to stand on their own legs, amongst the masses? Will it not be possible for him, even although Mrs. Besant has offered to him the help of the phalanx of her Theosophist-politicians, to take thought and again to work in the Congress fold? Let him not be worried that aesthetic souls in Thakurdwar will languish in isolated misery. I am sure Mr. Jayakar has the largeness of vision and the quickness of political judgment to come under the Congress banner again when he finds that he may remain the only beacon illuminating the Responsivist doctrine.

FORTUNE-TELLING.

It is surprising how the number of fortune-tellers is daily increasing. In this city alone, there are hundreds of astrologers, palmists and others with various other designations. The lucky few amongst them have a proud record of work to show. They have been consulted by eminent persons whose satisfaction has been expressed in no equivocal terms in lengthy certificates which those who are curious may read in the advertisement columns of some of the daily and weekly papers.

From time to time, there are new arrivals luly heralded by imposing placards, promising handbills and tempting advertisements. Their fees are usually high. How else could it be? True worth cannot be had cheap, they say. Those who can pay may go, and as a matter of fact, many do and come home with apparent satisfaction. And what were they all told? One of them was assured of an inheritance from an unknown relative; another of an elevation to a higher rank; a third of good luck in gambling or lottery and so on, most of them were given hopes of expecting something or the other.

How do these predictions work?—just as all such predictions should—the cynic would say. And the cynic is often right! The tales of legacy are as old as fortune-telling itself. In the days of old, some people used to devote much of their time and energy to alchemy in the hope of suddenly becoming rich. Now, of course, few believe in that. But another myth has become very popular—that of unexpected legacies. And why not? Do not half the heroes and heroines of the modern novels come by a sudden fortune? A distant relative in Australia, South Africa or America dies and one fine morning, the postman taps on the door of Mr. X. and delivers a letter. It contains happy news and the lucky individual comes into a fortune!

Such happy occasions, however, are rare in practice. Very often, the results of predictions are quite the contrary to expectations. A clerk who is to get a promotion by the good influence of his stars actually gets a month's notice to quit, and another gentleman who is to make his fortune on the race-course has to return home having sold his watch and ring!

In spite of such results, the number of fortune-tellers is appreciably on the increase. The present unemployment in Bombay seems partly to have produced numbers of them in the city. They will be found sitting by the road-side, with their charts and papers spread before them, offering to tell the fortune of the passers-by for a two-anna piece. Some of them, not content to sit and wait, run up and down the busy streets and principal thorough fares shouting "fortune-teller"! If nobody takes notice of them nothing daunted, they proceed to accost the nearest person with a queer remark about his lucky face. If the lucky-faced individual puts on Otherwise, he must part with at least a silver coin in return for a prediction that he would meet a 'big' officer very shortly and get a lucrative job. There is always one such job for him who pays! The wise will not wait for such chances; for others—well, realization comes too late!

P.

TRIFLES.

At the Calcutta Parliament last week a Bengali gentleman moved that "Bengal's intellect is not deteriorating". The "Bengalee" reports that "the motion was unanimously carried, nobody opposing it". It does not mention whether the members who voted were all Bengalees.

* * *

I understand that one of our younger orators in the Assembly was recently taken to task for the exuberance of his language by an Elder Statesman of Mature Years. Said the young M. L. A. in defence "Remember how you felt when you were a young man like me". "My dear boy" was the reply "I was never a young man like you".

* * *

An Anti-collar club has been founded in the States. This sort of thing does not interest us in the East where some people like to stick to pristine conditions in the matter of clothing.

* * *

Not long ago, an Indian educationist said that the graduates of our Universities were so much pumped with learning, that they were liable to lose judgment in practical affairs. On Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said as if in corroboration:—"The graduates of the Bombay University have clearly proved that they are in favour of the Liberal policy." which was in no mean degree due to the antics of certain eminent responsive graduates.

* * *

"Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there under the bed I saw a man's leg."

"Good heavens! The burglar's?"

"No, my husband's. He had heard the noise too."

* * *

"America and Britain", says a reverend gentleman from the States, "have no future worth speaking about save in world service". This is all very well but the Asiatic part of the world finds it hard to believe that a large number of Americans or Britons really think so. So far the contribution to world service by America and Britain has been in the exploitation of commercial interests. This is service but only shareholders appreciate it.

* * *

Junior Partner: "I think our traveller ought to be discharged. He told one of our customers that I was an ignorant fool."

Senior Partner: "I will speak to him and insist that no more office secrets should be divulged."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

The Relief of the Oppressed.

One can depend upon the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to come to the rescue of the oppressed. Through all his political life he has fought for them and he will no doubt be glad to find that he has been able to come to the relief of Sir Alexander Muddiman. "I confess", the Home Member said to Mr. Patel after he had heard the second statement from the Chair in the Assembly, "I had a profound feeling of oppression yesterday. I will add nothing to the situation beyond saying that your words to-day have done much to relieve that." Everybody, including the Swarajists, will be happy to see the Home Member relieved of that oppression. But did he not invite it upon himself by having failed as a member of the Government of India and the Leader of the House in the Assembly in saving "the situation" when, with a patience and forbearance which does them credit, the Swarajists in the Central Legislature had warned him time and again that they would have to take the step of boycotting the House if no reasonable response came from Government to their demand?

An Inhuman Record.

In characterising the measure which enforces the colour bar in all the industries of South Africa, which the Lower House in the Cape Parliament has passed, as "one of the most inhuman in the records of the white race", the "New Leader" of February 12 observes that the effect of the bill is "to reserve to men of the White races every skilled or semi-skilled trade" and its application will mean in practice "forbidding a native to manage a machine." Henceforth his place in South Africa is fixed by law as a mere labourer. He may contrive to educate himself, but the law forbids him to use his sharpened intelligence in the preserves of the White man. The bill excludes from those "preserves" the Indians as well as the Kaffirs but does not so exclude the half-castes. Evidently the South African theory, in elaborating which both the Conservative Boers and the South African Labour Party are at one, is that the Indians must be starved out of the land and the Kaffirs must not be allowed to rise to a higher standard. Only then can the white man consider himself safe in the land he has grabbed!

Bhagini Samaj Exhibition.

The Bhagini Samaj has decided to open on the 13th instant at Madhav Bag an art-crafts exhibition in aid of Sir Harkisandas Hospital. The exhibition promises to be interesting. It is expected that the exhibits collected by the enthusiasm and zeal of the leading ladies in the Samaj will be informative, as regards variety and charm as well as quality of their form and design. The home-crafts should reveal the infinite possibilities for the artistic gifts which still, unfortunately, remain more or less unexplored. One of the features that demands the special attention of the organisers of the exhibition is the "rangoli" and the "Sathia" decorations they contemplate to display. They should make a wide appeal to the women in the city to join this artistic display. The Gujrati section in the city could, if the appeal is properly circulated, easily help the Marathi section in a manner that will be of mutual advantage. We have had on former occasions proofs of the skill we associate with the Prabhu ladies. Let that be supplemented by the skill in the traditional artistic patterns one finds displayed on festive occasions in Gujarat. We would also request our Telegu and Tamil friends to contribute. Their "Kolam" would be equally interesting. The Bhagini Samaj will thus aid art as well a charity.

Worth Reconsideration.

At the Corporation meeting on Monday a matter came up before the general body of our Municipal Corporators which has been threshed out thrice in the Standing Committee, without being considered. we are afraid, from the point of view of equity and fair-play. The Crawford Market Stall Keepers' Association have a grievance. They are, very naturally, persistent in their contention that the new scale of stall fees proposed by the Municipality of Bombay is atrociously high. For a long time they have been paying one rupee as license fee, and now they are suddenly asked to pay Rs. 50. It is true that the Municipality has a right to share in the general increase in rental value but is it not equally true that it should not imitate in that endeavour the rapacity of the greediest of landlords? Mr. Tairsee thinks that the hardships of the stall-holders are imaginary. But it is significant that another Corporator, generally associated with the preservation of capitalist and landlord interests, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, thinks the matter should be sent up to the Market Stalls' Committee for report within a month. It is certainly worth reconsideration.

A Pressing Problem.

The people of Baroda State have again urged upon the Maharajah Gaekwar the necessity of immediately responding to their demand for real representative government. The fifth session of the Baroda State Subjects' Conference which was held at Amreli last week was a thoroughly representative gathering of the Gaekwar's subjects and the two hundred delegates to the Conference and the thousand visitors were unanimous in considering that of all the resolutions placed before the Conference the one demanding further instalment of constitutional reforms was the most important. The organisation of this annual gathering of the Baroda people is the chief activity of the Praja Mandal which succeeded at this session in making the Conference define its creed as the attainment of full responsible government. This is, indeed as much a pressing problem in Baroda as in British India, but Baroda has one advantage over the latter. Its solution is easier and nearer if only the ruler of the State takes courage enough to place trust completely in his people. Is it not possible for him to give proof of such trust and confidence before he leaves again for Europe?

BENGAL DETENUS

QUESTION OF RELEASE.

"RESTRAINT TO BE LIMITED TO MINIMUM."

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Thurtle who suggested that Lord Winterton should ask the Government of India to review the cases of all persons arrested under the Bengal Ordinance who had been under arrest for over 6 months with a view to having as much as possible tried publicly at an early date, Lord Winterton said he understood that 110 persons had been for over six months subjected to restrictions provided in the Bengal Criminal Justice Act, but less than half of these were actually in custody. He further said that the Government of India had announced that they desired to release these detenus as soon as public safety made that possible, and meanwhile would limit the restraint to the minimum of what was essential to prevent crime, and that their policy was to bring persons to trial wherever possible.

MR. PLEYDELL'S CONVICTION.

Mr. Mackenzie Livingstone drew attention to the recent prosecution at Simla in which he asserted the sentence of 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 4,000 only was imposed on a prisoner for kicking an Indian rickshaw coolie thereby causing his death and asked in view of the fact that the judge differed from the verdict of the assessors whether Lord Winterton would enquire into the matter.

Lord Winterton, in reply, pointed out that the sentence was 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, together with a fine of Rs. 4,000 or, in default, a year further rigorous imprisonment. He understood that there would be an appeal in the case, and, therefore, the need of enquiry did not arise.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

Replying to Mr. Cecil Wilson, Lord Winterton said that the estimated initial annual cost of the Royal Indian Navy was likely to be between 60 and 70 lakhs of rupees, and this would be met from Indian revenues.

LEE LOOT.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked what were the intentions of the Government of India with regard to bringing certain provincial officers of non-Asiatic domicile under the provisions laid down in the report of the Lee Commission.

Lord Winterton replied that the Government of India had telegraphed that the first instalment of their recommendations in the case of officers appointed by the Secretary of State in Council holding miscellaneous appointments under local Governments and the Government of India were despatched by mail, on 4th March, and farther instalment would be sent this week. As regards officers appointed by other authorities, recommendations of all local Governments had now been received, and were being examined by the Government of India, who would shortly submit their recommendations to Lord Birkenhead. Concluding, Lord Winterton said Lord Birkenhead much regretted the delay, but all possible steps had peen taken, and would be taken here and in India to expedite the final decision.

OPIUM POLICY.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Lord Winterton outlined the Government of India's opium policy which if approved by the Legislature would go far beyond international obligations.

Mr. Hudson asked whether adequate publicity would be given in the countries where we were attacked on account of our policy, particularly in the United States.

Lord Winterton did not know whether that lay in his power, but hoped that publicity would be given.

Lieut.-Col. Fremantle asked whether there was any guarantee that China would not take up production of opium which had been restricted in India.

The Speaker pointed out that the question did not arise.—Reuter.

HOLKAR'S ABDICATION.

NO MORE ENQUIRY.

LONDON, March 8.

Lord Winterton answered negatively to the question in the House of Commons whether Government still intended to hold an enquiry into the conduct of Maharaja Holkar of Indore.—Reuter.

LORD IRWIN.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

LONDON, March 8.

The King received in audience Lord Irwin who kissed the King's hands upon his appointment as Viceroy and received from the King the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and the Indian Empire. The King also invested Lady Irwin with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Lord and Lady Irwin subsequently luncheoned with the King and Queen.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at the Prince o' Wales Museum on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Miss Wilson attended a Cinema performance in aid of his Hospital Fund at the Wales Museum on Tuesday.

LEAGUE COUNCIL

PRIVATE SESSION OPENED.

TURCO-IRAQ FRONTIER DECISION.

LONDON, March 8.

Geneva.—Animation in the lobbies at the Secretariat was unprecedented when the Council of the League opened its private session to discuss the agenda. A huge gathering of journalists in addition to the general public are all discussing the possible solutions of the question of reconstruction of the Council.

The consensus of opinion is that Poland is at present running out, and Spain and Brazil may give way to facilitate the entry of Germany, though both the latter declare their attitude of claiming seats is unchanged.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY SESSION.

An extraordinary session of the Assembly of the League opened this afternoon. Viscount Ishii, Acting President, in a speech, said the meeting of the Assembly at such a short notice was unprecedented and proved the efficiency of the League as an international business machine while the event which brought the Assembly together was most significant and the request of a great nation for admission into the League was strengthening the hopes and consciences of nations.

TURCO-IRAK FRONTIER.

The League, at a private sitting, decided to take the question of confirmation of the Council's resolution with regard to the Turco-Irak frontier at an early stage of the proceedings. It will wait for 48 hours to see whether Turkey will send a representative to the meeting, and if at the end of that period none arrived the matter will be proceeded without the presence of a Turkish delegate. It is learned that replying to the invitation to send a delegate to the Council when the question of enforcement of the above resolution is discussed the Turkish Government has stated that it is considering the matter, but is doubtful whether it will send a representative.—Reuter.

DA COSTA MADE ASSEMBLY'S PRESIDENT.

LONDON, March 8.

Geneva.—Senhor Da Costa, Portugal, has been elected President of the League Assembly.—Reuter.

NO PROGRESS TOWARDS AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 9.

Geneva March 8.—There was no progress to-day towards an agreement on the question of enlarging the League Council although there was much fruitless discussion.—Reuter.

SPIRIT OF LOCARNO.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S EXTORTATION.

LONDON, March 9.

In his address to the Assembly after his election as President, DaCosta dealt with the new spirit of Locarno which had made to-day's fraternity and which to-morrow might extend to all nations of the earth.

After electing six vice-presidents and members of two committees one of which will report on Germany's application for admission to the League the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

Great public interest was taken in the proceedings and the galleries were packed.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND SATISFIED.

LONDON, March 8.

Paris.—M. Briand on his arrival from Geneva said that he was very much satisfied with the results of his trip to Geneva. M. Briand, after visiting President Doumergue at the Elysee conferred at length with Parliamentary leaders. The general impression is that he will form a Cabinet retaining most of his former colleagues with M. Caillaux or M. Peret as Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

FRENCH PREMIERSHIP.

BRIAND ACCEPTS IT.

LONDON, March 9.

Paris.—M. Briand has accepted the Premiership.—Reuter.

ENGLISH SCHOOL INCIDENT.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LAUSANNE TREATY.

LONDON, March 8.

Reuter understands that Sir Ronald Lindsay has left Constantinople to Angora to discuss questions regarding the closing of the English girls school at Constantinople, and also the affairs of the Ionian Bank which the Turks have ordered to accept a percentage of Mussulman Turks among their employees. It is likely that after his visit to Angora Sir Ronald will visit London.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that Sir Ronald Lindsay would deal with the school incident and certain other similar matters which violate the Lausanne Treaty.—Reuter.

PERENNIAL GRIEVANCE.

"VICIOUS SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT."

SWARAJIST LEADER'S SOLEMN WARNING.

MR. PATEL EXPLAINS.

ASSEMBLY EXODUS AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 9.

"Now I think Council of State is better" was trite remark of an independent member of Assembly when he came out of Chamber.

To-day's Assembly sitting was one of the dullest sittings ever held there. There was no life. Everything was sombre. The vacant Swarajist benches which on account of the President's ruling were kept unoccupied by others were in themselves eloquent. Those Independents who were heroic yesterday in having a constitutional debate raised first were satisfied on the Home Member's ready assurance that they could have their innings on demand on the Executive Council when it comes up in ordinary course. The result was that Mutaliks, Rama Iyengars, Lohtkares, Willsons and Dumasias had full play and contented themselves with making speeches on cuts under three demands put forward to-day. Not one of their motions was however carried. Indeed they were not pressed and Government benches too were indifferent and did not attempt to be informative about budget. In fact once there was no quorum and the President declared that the House was adjourned. Sir Basil Blackett was upset. He ran to Mr. Patel and said that if the bells were rung there would be a quorum. This provided the occasion for Mr. Patel to come back and teach a lesson to Government for not showing courtesy to the chair. When the quorum was assured Mr. Patel agreed to preside. He however uttered a most solemn warning to the Government that if they were in future to be so discourteous as not even to be present to form a quorum then they must be prepared for what happened to-day viz., adjournment of the House.

Mr. Patel gave his explanation. He will now wait to see if Government dare to bring up controversial questions and attempt to carry it against the numerically weak non-official blocks. If they do it then what Mr. Patel will do need not be guessed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, March 9.

When the Assembly reassembled this morning all the benches were quite full in contrast to the Swarajist block, which was empty. Only three members sat on these benches, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Harchandrai. The President took the chair at 11.15. Lobby talks before the House met were still concerning the President's remarks which it was expected by non-official members would be explained to-day by the President.

Mr. Sams, Acting Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, was sworn in.

When interpellations began Mr. Neogy asked permission to put questions standing in the name of Mr. Ranga Iyer. This caused cheers and laughter.

The public galleries were full. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Chintamani were among the distinguished visitors.

Mr. Ghose put a question of Mr. Amarnath Dutt asking for more days for the disposal of non-official bills.

The Home Member replied that Government business itself was so congested that unless the House expedited he feared it might partly remain unfinished.

Mr. Rangachariar suggested prolongation of the session.

The Home Member expressed surprise that this suggestion should come from non-official members when they had failed to utilize two days.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Dr. Gour asked whether the Home Member had read the statement in the press that the Independents were not a party to the conspiracy of silence and that they could not take part in the discussion because the President had adjourned the House earlier.

The Home Member said he had heard it for the first time from the Hon. Member.

Dr. Gour thereupon suggested that more days be allotted for business because two days had been wasted.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: "I am reminded, Sir, of the saying that you can take the horse to the river but you cannot make it drink." (Laughter.)

"MUSLIM" AND "MAHOMEDAN."

Mr. Sidiq Hussain's questions suggested that in official language the word "Muslim" should be substituted for the word "Mahomedan." The Home Member replied that the term "Mahomedan" had been used for long but if Government was urged by a large body of Mahomedan opinion to use the word "Muslim" Government would have no objection.

At this stage before the House proceeded to voting demands for grants Mr. Patel made the statement.

Mr. Jinnah wanted to know if constitutional questions could be taken up on demand No. 28 (Executive Council). Sir Alexander Muddiman agreed amidst applause.

CUSTOMS REDUCTION.

Sirdar Mutalik moved the demand under Customs be reduced by Rs. 100 and called attention to the inefficient administration particularly dealing with smuggling.

Mr. Dumasia supported and referred to the Japanese silk goods.

Dr. S. K. Datta complained of the smuggling of opium and cocaine and suggested measures against owners and masters of ships with a view to deal with the international gang of smugglers.

Mr. Willson while sympathising with Dr. Datta, objected to the suggestion of penalising the owners and masters of ships.

Mr. K. Ahmed said that ships, crew took to smuggling because of their low pay and wanted responsibility to be fixed on ship owners.

Mr. Lloyd pointed to the extensive sea and land frontiers and called attention to the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee on the subject. He claimed that they were doing a good deal to check smuggling. He emphasised the need of international control of smuggling over the original places of smuggling.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

"Whether it is a Viceroy, a Governor, a Legislative Council or an Assembly it makes not the slightest difference. Each one of them must submit to the bureaucracy in India whatever powers the British Parliament might invest the person on the body with. The present Viceroy is a standing example. Compare him to-day with his utterances when he first took office. Take Lord Lytton's recent spontaneous utterance with his actions taken by his Government in his name in the Bengal Ordinance and other measures. The sinister hand of the Indian Civil Service can be seen in all this."

Mr. Rama Iyengar moved reduction of demand by Rs. 100 in order to consider reduction in expenditure by combining customs with the Salt Department.

Dr. Lohakare said the expenses of the collection of customs should not be heavy as they were to-day and reorganisation of department was necessary.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to the debate said no retrenchment was possible by amalmation of several departments like Salt, Income-tax and Customs.

The motion was withdrawn.

MUSLIMS IN CUSTOMS.

Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan moved the reduction of the demand by Rs. 100 to protest against a small number of Muslims in all grades of the Customs Department.

Mr. K. Ahmed said the Central Board of Revenue ha sbeen very tardy in increasing the number of Muslims in the Customs. Justice in the Customs office was a thing unknown. (Laughter).

Mr. Lloyd replying to the debate said that suggestions made would mean the dismissal of many present incumbents of long standing. The policy of Government regarding the appointment of Muslims was as enunciated by the Home Member last year in the Council of State.

Capable Muslims were not easy to find.

Sir Basil Blackett deplored that debate was being run on communal lines. Muslims could not be appointed as appraisers because they were Muslims. They must possess certain qualifications. Government had been doing its best but they could not reserve whole service for Muslims alone.

The motion was withdrawn.

The demand for grants under Customs was passed without any reduction.

THREE MINUTES RULE.

When the Assembly met after lunch the attendance was very sparse.

Sir Basil Blackett was the only member of the Treasury benches.

Mr. B. Das drew attention of the Chair to the fact that there was no quorum.

Thereupon, Mr. Patel declared that the House was adjourned till to-morrow and went towards his room.

Sir Basil Blackett went in and represented that at least three minutes must be given and bells rung before adjournment.

Mr. Patel came back to Chair and remarked that it was good of Sir Basil Blackett to have reminded him of three minutes rule but he had noticed several times that there was no quorum when he (President) came in. Courtesy required that members hould be in their seats when the President came in. He then called upon the Finance Member to move demand under the head "Incomes from taxes."

Sir Basil Blackett on rising thanked the Chair for having allowed the House to proceed with the discussion to-day.

INCOME-TAX.

Moulana Abul Qassim moved cut of Rs. 5 to point out defective administration of Income-Tax Department. He felt that some rich people were lightly assessed while other poorer people were heavily assessed.

(Continued on next page.)

WALK OUT.

HOW DECISION WAS ARRIVED AT.

OBLIGATION OF NON SWARAJISTS.

MADRAS, Mar. 8.

Interviewed by a press representative Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. L. A., said regarding the proceedings of the Special Committee of the All India Congress Committee as well as the Swarajist General Council that they showed how much anxious thought and deliberation had been bestowed previously by Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders on the momentous issues that were now confronting the country.

Mr. Iyengar explained the attitude of the All-India Congress Committee on two particular matters namely decision not to add rider to the main resolution requesting the non-Swarajist Congressmen also to walk out and secondly the relation of the Swarajist Party organisation to the Congress organisation in reference to the forthcoming elections.

NON-SWARAJISTS AND WALK OUT.

Regarding the first he said: "Objection to the proposal was due to the fact that obedience to the resolution will be rendered compulsory only upon organised and disciplined party like Swarajists on whom the Cawnpore Congress itself imposed this obligation with their consent and that mere request to non-Swarajist Congressmen will be claimed by some of them to be in conflict with the wishes of the electorate who returned them on their own Independent and varying tickets. It would be for these Congressmen in the Legislatures to judge for themselves whether in a national crisis in which the All India Congress Committee has come to the decision it is no longer right for them to stay in Councils and carry on any work there and whether it, in the interests of the country, should not also walk out and join the Swarajist to carry out an intensive programme outlined in the resolutions!

SWARAJISTS AND ELECTION.

Regarding the second he said: "The acceptance of Babu Brajkishore Prasad's amendment by the All-India Congress Committee merely emphasises the fact that at this moment the Congress organisation has accepted the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party and is taking a full responsibility for the steps needed to carry it out in the forthcoming general elections. That does not mean either that there can be no other groups of minorities small or large who may differ from the said policy and programme or that this group may not stay in the Congress hoping at some future time to become the majority group in the Congress in the same way as the Swarajists have now become a dominant party. While the Swarajists, therefore, continue to be a dominant party in the Congress they carry on, as it were, the Congress Government in accordance with their policy and programme until it may become possible for any other party to displace them with any other programme more far-reaching or otherwise for which it might hereafter possibly command a majority".—A. P.

OUR CAUSE IS ONE.

KHILAFATISTS AND SWARAJISTS.

LAHORE, March 8.

When the Punjab Legislative Council reassembled to-day Sir Fazli Hussain moved for the grant of first demand, for Rs. 42,86,000 to Governor in Council.

Pandit Nanak Chand moved an amendment that the grant be reduced by one rupee.

After Mr. King, Financial Commissioner, had spoken on the amendment, Dr. Gokal Chand Narang stood up on the opposition benches and made a statement explaining why the Swarajists were walking out of the Council.

After the Swarajists had left Rana Ferozdin and other members of the Khilafat Party left the Chamber.

Rana Ferozdin of the Khilafat Party before he walked out of the Council along with two other Khilafatists said: "Although the All-India Congress Committee has not yet ordered all Nationalist Members who are not Swarajists to walk out yet in order to show our sympathy with the Swarajist brothers and also to emphasise that Muslim Nationalists of the Punjab seriously object to the attitude of the Government I and my friends have decided to walk out from this House for to-day as a mark of protest."—A.P.

ONLY RIGHT ATTITUDE.

LIMIT TO INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL ENDURANCE.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Asked by the Associated Press of India as to what he thought regarding to-day's walk out in the Assembly Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, President of the Bengal Swaraj Party, said that in his opinion that was the only attitude which the Indian elected members could take up having regard to the fact that the Indian Government based on and supported by an irresponsible foreign service out of all touch with genuine Indian sentiment refused to take any notice of the repeated demands made and carried in the Assembly in the teeth of opposition of officials. This was only a beginning. Mr. Sen Gupta hoped, and believed that in March next year when the Swarajists hoped to be in a majority in the Assembly and in the Councils the situation would be much worse.

Mr. Sen Gupta added that there was limit to India's constitutional endurance and the history of American independence and the fight for Irish Freedom had not, it seemed, left any mark on the stubborn and blind bureaucracy in India.

NO MINISTERS

C. P. COUNCILLORS' MOTION.

SALARIES REFUSED.

NAGPUR, March 9.

In the C. P. Legislative Council the Ministers' salaries were thrown out by a majority of 23 votes, 38 members voting against and 15 for. The Liberals and nominated members voted with the Swarajists.—A.P.

C. P. SWARAJISTS WITHDRAW.

NAGPUR, March 9.

After lunch members of Swaraj Party in Central Provinces Legislative Council walked-out. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, leader of Swaraj Party, said that in deference to the decision of the All-India Congress Committee they had carried out the policy as far as they could and therefore they had decided to withdraw. Thereupon all the Swarajist members withdrew from the Council headed by Mr. Raghavendra Rao.—A. P.

GEN. BOOTH'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The seventieth anniversary of the birthday of General Booth was celebrated to-day by an enthusiastic Salvation Army demonstration at Albert Hall where delegates from all the world over gave a great ovation to the General. Telegrams and letters of congratulation had been received from all climes and offerings from the Empire and other countries totalled 165,000 sterling. Messages of congratulation read on the occasion included those from the King and the Viceroy. The latter paid a tribute to the good work of the Salvation Army in ameliorating the conditions of life of the criminal tribes and social service among depressed and backward classes.

Gen. Booth in the course of his address outlined a scheme for the Salvation Army's progress in next seven years. This would include the establishment of work of the Army in seven new countries probably including North Rhodesia, South China and Portuguese Africa and reopening of work of the Army in Russia. It also aimed at raising thousand new missionary officers each for the heathendom in the United Kingdom and Europe, also at training 14,000 new officers and raising 500,000 sterling to extend the work to London which he feared would soon be almost a heathen city.—Reuter.

LEASE OF MINERAL RIGHTS.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S JUDGMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

A long and involved judgment was delivered to-day by the Privy Council in an appeal by the Secretary of State for India in Council and others against the judgment of the High Court of Calcutta dated July 24th 1921 relating to granting of leases of mineral rights by the Secretary of State to companies mentioned in th proceedings in the mouzahs of Kendua, Parira and three-quarters of Garh Parira which the Raja of Pachete, who is the respondent in the present appeal, claimed were included in his zamindari. The suit was originally brought on 3rd September, 1914, and transferred to the district court in July, 1917, when a decision was given against the Raja, subsequently being reversed by the High Court of Calcutta. The Privy Council to-day decided that the disputed lands were not thanadari, thereby reversing the decision of the Calcutta High Court on this point and found the district judge was right on the point whether the mouzahs were or not within the Raja's zamindari. Their lordships refrained from pronouncing upon other two defences principally relating to the question whether the mines and minerals belonged to landowners or to Government. Appeals were therefore allowed with costs here and below for both sets of appellants unfortunately including costs of abortive hearing of December 1924 when owing to the misconduct of a solicitor the respondent was not represented. But, their Lordships thought that the respondent need not be charged with costs occasioned by his motion to restore the case to paper and in respect of this motion which was heard on two occasions each party should bear its own costs.—Reuter.

EDUCATION IN FIJI.

NO FACILITIES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons replying to a question whether women will be included in the forthcoming Fiji Educational Commission, Mr. Amery mentioned that facilities for education of Indian boys and girls did not exist in Fiji. The Commission would investigate the matter generally being appointed by the Governor of the Colony and an enquiry would be made of him regarding the point raised.—Reuter.

PERENNIAL GRIEVANCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Income-tax staff was held by the public generally to be prone in some cases to bribery.

Sir Basil Blackett regretted very much that so frequently complaints against the department were made that some people were beginning to believe them. He was sure that there were individuals who escaped lightly. (Laughter).

Mr. Rangachariar held that most of complaints were due to etnmity and that Government should not take them seriously.

Mr. Jatar (C. P. Official) who was connected with the Income Tax Department said it was most difficult because while the police had to deal with law-breakers from the lower strata of society, the Income Tax Department had to deal with evasions among high society including a number of leaders. (Laughter.) Unfortunately, public feeling that the income tax staff was merely to get more money for Government made those who evaded the law get public sympathy. He assured them that in C. P. where the entire staff was Indian generally men were reliable and worked honestly. (Applause).

Mr. Kassem withdrew his motion.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh moved that the demand under taxes on income be reduced by Rs. 1,000 to protest against the continued levy of the super tax which was imposed as a war measure.

Mr. Lloyd said that the super tax was not a war measure as stated by Sir William Myres when introducing the bill in the prereformed Council. Sir Basil wanted a ruling from the chair whether motions which proposed changes of legislation could be made during the budget discussion. The President replied that the practice in the past had been to allow such motions and he would not change that practice. The motion was withdrawn.

TAXATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Rangachariar suggested that a committee of the House or a joint committee of both houses might consider the recommendations of the Taxation Committee.

The Finance Member replying said that he made no promise to have a joint committee of both houses to consider the Taxation Committee's recommendations. The whole report would require consideration by all the provinces and Government of India but he would give consideration to Mr. Rangachariar's suggestion.

The motion was withdrawn.

SUPER TAX.

Mr. Willson moved a nominal cut to protest against continuance of Super Tax which he said was a war measure.

Mr. Joshi rose amidst applause to oppose this motion. He asked whether Super Tax was only war tax. Whether salt tax had not been raised during war from Re. 1 to Rs. 1/4. He hoped Government would not agree to lighten the already light burden of the rich people.

Dr. Lohakare also opposed the motion.

Mr. Cocke supported Mr. Willson in interest of small companies and with a view to encourage registration of more companies. He hoped Government would skip over taxation committee's report in this respect.

Sir Basil Blackett said this tax had a past, present and a future. (Laughter). He could not say what its future would be but certainly it was not put solely as a war measure and had proved a very useful tax hitherto.

Mr. Willson withdrew his motion.

Demand under "Taxes on Income" was finally voted without any reduction and so also was demand under "Salt" voted after Mr. Rama Iyengar had suggested improvement in production of salt.

House rose at 5 and adjourned till to-morrow.

NO REFLECTION ON HOUSE.

MR. PATEL EXPLAINS

DELHI, Mar. 9.

After interpellations, Mr. Patel made the following statement: "The remarks I made yesterday have been taken by several non-official members of this House as a reflection on them. It is my duty to assure them that I never meant to cast any reflection on them, but intended to emphasise that the Government should not take advantage of the numerical weakness of the representatives of the people in this House and bring forward measures of a highly controversial character, except such as were necessary for the discharge of their responsibilities and the carrying on of the Government.

"I might add further that I see, on reflection that the Chair should not have made reference to its power or have used language which might perhaps be construed as a threat to Government, but should have waited for further developments before deciding on its course of action."

Sir Alexander Muddiman: "I confess I had a profound feeling of oppression yesterday. I will add nothing to the situation beyond saying that your words to-day have done much to relieve that."

NOT TO DRAW ALLOWANCE.

DELHI, March 9.

The Swaraj Party members of the Assembly and the Council of State who walked out yesterday have decided not to draw their allowances after the 11th March.—A.P.

CONGRESS MANDATE.

PT. MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

DELHI, March 8.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly to-day before the walk-out:

"Sir, this is the third and last occasion in the life of this Assembly for Hon. members to treat the Treasury Benches with a feast of grievances.

Sir Basil Blackett: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I would like to know whether the Hon. Member is moving a motion which does not stand on paper, of which we have only had recent notice that demand be omitted, because I feel that I am entitled to object to that motion being put in view of the fact that we have had such a short notice, and the result of its being carried would be that questions that are raised in other motions that had priority over it would not be discussed and in particular I should be left, not knowing why Rs. 101 was to be cut owing to inefficient administration of Customs. I think that is not a position in which I should be left.

The President: The position of his Party is absolutely clear in regard to this item, and any other item that may come up on this grant. He is making a general statement as to the position of his Party in regard to all demands for grants.

Sir Basil Blackett: Then he is not moving a motion.

ANNUAL FEAST OF GRIEVANCES.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: No, I am not moving the motion. Sir, I was taking of the annual feast of grievances which is provided by the vicious system of Government under which we have the misfortune to live and I was going to say that this is the third and last occasion in the life of this Assembly which gives an opportunity to Hon. Members to provide that feast for delectation and consumption of the Treasury Benches. Sir, the system itself is a perennial grievance, and, therefore, it is not necessary for this House to pick and choose and select this or that demand, which has been laid before us.

As I intimated to the House we are here to-day under a mandate. Our instructions are quite accurate and precise, and it is under these instructions that I crave your indulgence to permit me to make a statement. We have, on two previous occasions, taken part in discussion on the Budget. We told the British Government that we refuse to be consenting parties to an administration which has been forced upon us against our will. We took the opportunity to convey a message to the People of the United Kingdom that unless that system was changed according to the wishes of the people of India there would be no contentment in this country. That message, Sir, has so far been unheeded and the latest utterances of high and responsible members of Government have shown the utter futility of any further action that can be taken in this House. As I have said, we come here, today, under a definite mandate to deliver to Government the message of the Indian National Congress. For that purpose we avail ourselves of the rules of Procedure and I take liberty to stand on the motion which has been made by my Hon. friend Sir Basil Blackett. The message of the Indian National Congress to Government and its mandate to us are embodied in this resolution, which was passed by the All-India Congress only the day before yesterday "The meeting having taken into consideration the pronouncements made in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly by the Governor-General and the Home Member and referred to in the report of the Special Committee is of opinion that insistence of the Secretary of State and the Government of India on full co-operation by representatives of people under the existing conditions clearly demonstrates the intention of Government to coerce the nation into abject submission without making any advance on the present vicious system of government. The Committee, therefore, has no option but to adopt the recommendations of the Special Committee and to call upon the Swarajist members of various Legislatures to follow the course laid down in the resolution herein quoted of the Indian National Congress passed at Cawnpore:—

'This Committee hereby calls upon the Swarajist Party in the Assembly to leave their seats after raising the constitutional issue once again on the first motion on 8th March. This Committee hereby calls upon Swarajist members of all Legislatures to conform to other directions contained in the said resolution of the Congress and to engage themselves in carrying on the programme hereinafter laiddown.' "

ACTING ON THE MANDATE.

I need not trouble the House with the programme which has now been laid down and I confine myself to the mandate which I have just read. We are here to act on that mandate, and you will soon hear, Sir, that we act on the programme too. I crave indulgence of the House to state briefly what has led to the action we are taking. As I have said we took part in the budget debates of last two years. We did this on the time-honoured principle of "grievances before supplies."

The Treasury Benches replied by piling up upon us all obloquy and ridicule, which they could for presuming to use a weapon which we had not strength to wield. After subjecting generations of people to a long-continued process of emasculation, they took a cruel delight in reminding them that they were helpless, and could not enforce their rights as free men could do. Well, Sir, we admit that at present we cannot. Government is welcome to derive such consolation as it may from that fact and to gloat over our helplessness, and to jubilate over their own shame. But, however much we may be enfeebled in body, our soul tormented as it is, has never been and will never be killed. Your much-boasted Reforms are not acceptable to us and we shall not have them. We said so before they came into operation. We refused to have anything to to with them when they were first put into operation. Government replied by repression—repression of an unprecedented magnitude during the first period of operation of the so-called "Reforms." Thousands of our best men were ruthlessly locked up in jails under various pretexts. They bore it all patiently and courageously. Then came the second period. Some of those who had abstained from coming into Councils during the first period made up their minds to enter them when the second period began. This they did with the double object of testing the "bona-fides" of Government and showing their determination not to rest till they achieved what was their due. What did they do? I, who was honoured by those who entered the Assembly by being elected as their leader began by making this humiliating confession to the House.

What I said was: We have come here to do something which we have not been doing so far. Sir, we have come here to offer our co-operation, Non-Co-operators as we are if you will care to co-operate with us. That is why we are here. I call this a humiliating confession advisedly, and I wish I could convey to the House even a very faint idea of what I felt when I uttered those words, but the words were well-considered and carefully worded before they were uttered. The humiliation involved was of my own seeking. I sought it and I got it. But the tragedy conveyed no lesson to the unfeeling stone hearts of the bureaucracy. They rejoiced at what they considered our weakness, and tried to rub it in. But they failed to take note of the sentence which followed one that I have just read. It runs thus: "If you agree to have it (referring to co-operation) we are your men, but if you do not we shall like men stand upon our rights and continue to be Non-co-operators." Sir, the co-operation we offered has been contemptuously rejected, and it is time for us to think of other ways to achieve our object. I shall not trouble the House with the details of what followed. They must be fresh in the memory of Hon. Members. First came a departmental enquiry and then another, more or less public, which is known as the Muddiman Enquiry. The last enquiry culminated in a Majority and a Minority Report. These Reports have been the subject of consideration, and important pronouncements by high members of Government by the Secretary of State, the Governor-General and by my friend the Hon. Home Member. They have been fully discussed in this House and the resolution of 8th September last was the result of deliberations by this House. Then, Sir, we waited and waited. We were told from time to time that the matter was receiving that great consideration, that careful thought that it deserved, and that in fullness of time the Secretary of State and the Governor-General will announce their final decisions.

MR. GAYA PRASAD'S QUESTION.

Now up to 21st of January last, my Hon. friend, the Home Member, when he answered certain questions he was in the same frame of mind of waiting.

The question asked of him was by Mr. Gaya Prasad: "Will Government kindly state what conclusions, if any, they have arrived at regarding the amendment passed by the Legislative Assembly on 8th September, 1925, on the Muddiman Committee Report. Have they sent any despatch to the Secretary of State for India; if so, when, and are Government prepared to lay a copy of it on the table? There were other questions of the same kind. I have read one to show the nature of others. I will now read the answer given by the Hon. Home Member. He answered all these questions together. He said, as was stated by His Excellency the Governor-General in his valedictory speech on the occasion of the dissolution of the first Council of State. "It was, and remains, the intention of the Government of India to formulate their conclusions on the debates in both Houses on the Reforms Enquiry Committee. No despatch to the Secretary of State has yet been issued, and though the subject has been discussed the Government of India are not yet prepared to arrive at a decision on a matter of greatest importance on which it is essential that Government should have ample time for fullest consideration." Sir, this was in answer to the question which was asked as to what was being done on the resolution passed by this House and the matter is here said to be of greatest importance on which it is essential that Government should have ample time for fullest consideration. To an ordinary reader, it will strike, as it struck this House at the time that Government was yet in early stages of their consideration of this most important matter, and that fullest opportunity and time that was demanded will take some months, but what do we find? In less than a month, the matter came up before the Council of State, and there a Swarajist member, Seth Govind Das, moved an amendment to the resolution by the Hon. Mr. Sethna, asking for a Royal Commission earlier than the time appointed in the Statute. The amendment of the Hon. Seth Govind Das was that action be taken by Government on the resolution of the Assembly at the earliest possible moment. Now what was it that my friend, the Hon. Home Member, said in that House. I will only read one passage which is enough for my purpose. He said on this amendment: "I am in a position to give the considered opoinion of the Government of India." Remember the amendment was to take action under the resolution passed by the Assembly not only on 18th of February, 1924, but on 8th of September, 1925. On the 21st of January Government was in deep meditation, engaged with the members of the British Cabinet, perhaps in deep consultation, and they did not know where they were, but on the 18th of February we find on this amendment which was none other than the resolution itself which was passed by this Assembly: "I am in a position to give the considered opinion of the Government of India. It was brought forward in September. We considered it then, and we put forward the provisional opinion of the Government of India then. We have considered it since then and after debates in both the Chambers, I have authority to say that the Government of India are unable to make any such recommendation to His Majesty's Government in terms of the amendment."

An Hon. Member: "Shame."

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Continuing Pt. Motilal said: "Within this short period of less than a month the Government of India came to the final conclusion so far as that resolution was concerned. Now what they were unable to achieve in six months was accomplished in this period of less than a month. The answer given on the 21st of January read in the light of observation made on the 18th of February, can it be called an honest one? Is it conceivable that Government was absolutely blank on the 21st of January and some sudden light dawned upon it during the short interval before 18th February and it not only formulated, but adumbrated provisional decisions in the matter, and what were the decisions? The decision was the self-same decision, which under the name of "no decision" had been announced from time to time by the Secretary of State and by the Governor-General. Co-operate with us fully and then we will consider what more we can do for you.

"WE ARE NOT CHILDREN."

Sir, we are not children and Government knows very well how far it is possible at least for this section of the House to go on the road of co-operation. The late Mr. Das offered generous terms for honourable co-operation. Government rejected them. What we have done amounts to fullest co-operation that we Swarajists are capable of or can be capable of. The reports of the proceedings in the House and the reports of the proceedings in Committees will amply bear witness to what I am saying. Sir, we brought what co-operation we could give, absolutely to the straining point, but none so blind as those who will not see, not that they could not see. They saw that no more was possible, and yet in the utterances to which I have referred more and more was expected and we were threatened that unless it was fullest co-operation in the sense of working all details of these Reforms without any demur and doing as Government told us to do. Unless we brought ourselves in that frame of mind nothing further would be done for us, and how does Government claim to deserve all that co-operation, one would ask. Has Government done anything to deserve it after the little co-operation—I will call it a very minimum of co-operation—that admittedly was given even by this section of the House to Government. We find that this has been admitted and acknowledged in utterances I have referred to, but it was taken only as a sign of better things to come, more co-operation to come. Well, but have Government done anything to deserve it? What the Government has done to deserve it is that it has repeatedly flouted opinion of this House—the considered resolutions of this House, Bills that were passed by great majorities in this House. It has passed laws by Certification which have been aptly described as lawless laws. An Ordinance was passed shutting up some of the noblest sons of India without trial, in jails. Those sons of India are still rotting in jails. This House passed a motion of adjournment only the other day in which attention was called to the ill-treatment, gross ill-treatment, to which detenus were subjected.

What was the extract from the evidence which Colonel Mulvaney gave before the Jails Committee.

COL. MULVANEY.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: Why did they not explain when they went on the hunger-strike? We did not know.

Pundit Motilal Nehru: Why, because every man is judged by his antecedents, and we know your antecedents. These antecedents have been described by your countryman, a countryman against whom you cannot possibly say that he has not told the truth. Has Colonel Mulvaney stated or not stated the truth? Was he a liar? Have you had courage to deny that Colonel Mulvaney was not instructed to send a lying and a perjured report. Here it is, in black and white, and you now behind his back, being Englishmen and being his own countrymen have the audacity to say that he is a liar.

Cries of "shame."

EYE-WASHES.

I know that in order to maintain your grip on this country, you will do anything. You will go to any length you will even desert your own countrymen. Now what are other favours bestowed by you upon India. There was first the Lee Loot. After taking the Lee Loot, then there are eye-washes. What are the eye-washes? There is an announcement made the other day by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of a Royal Indian Navy. It seemed indeed to be something very grand. That was given to us even before our right was conceded of entering the Army, even before the Skeen Committee which is engaged on exploring avenues as to how to get ten men in the whole length and breadth of India to fill ten vacancies, where, not in Commissioned Ranks, but at Sandhurst. They were hard put to find them, but what do we find? Here is an announcement that India is to have a Royal Indian Navy of its own. Well, yes, so had India had an Indian army of its own, and when you work it out, God only knows whether within a 100 years, we shall have even a tenth part of that navy, exclusively manned by Indians. However, that is the announcement. Then there is a Royal Commission on Agriculture, a very tempting announcement. Indeed in a country which has agriculture as its staple industry, which depends solely upon agriculture, anything to improve it would be welcome news to all sections of the public. Of course it is coming. We shall know what it does when it comes, but we know enough from reservations which have been made of matters which are not to be within its jurisdiction, that it is not to be anything very grand, or a thing which will carry us very far. Sir, I do not propose to go together into matters. They have been fully discussed on the floor of this House.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON REFORMS.

I do not wish to exhaust the list of other grievances of the public or of the wrongs of Government. They are all scattered over the reports of debates in this House, and they are public property; but I should like to call attention to one passage in the statement which was made by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords in that famous statement on Reforms. Now that statement has been fully discussed on the floor of this House, and also the speeches of the Governor-General delivered from time to time, the inaugural addresses in this Assembly and in the Council of State. I do not wish to comment on them again, to-day, but I do wish to notice this remarkable passage occurring in the speech of Lord Birkenhead. He says: "We shall not be diverted from its high obligations." High obligations of what? Of the Assembly to act? "We shall not be diverted from its high obligations by tactics of restless impatience. The door of acceleration is not open to menace, still less can it be stormed by violence. ("Hear, hear" from the Government Benches.)—now, it is all very well for Lord Birkenhead to have thundered forth those words, and for the Benches opposite when those words are repeated here to say—"Hear, hear;" but who in the world ever tried to accelerate the Reforms by menace, by threat, or by violence. You will say there are those conspiracies, secret conspiracies, and secret societies. Surely, when Lord Birkenhead made that statement, he was making it on demand by this House, and can it by any stretch of reasoning be said that the demand was accompanied by any kind of threat or menace?

A PLAIN WARNING.

As for the existence of anarchical societies, I do not feel it necessary to go into that question to-day. I have gone into that question fully and I only warn you that if you do not take care you will find the whole country from end to end honey-combed by these anarchical societies. Sir, violence of any sort, as you know, so far as my Party is concerned does not enter into our ethics. We resort to no menace or threat. We know the great power that this Government wields. We know our own weaknesses. We know that in the present state of country, rent as it is by communal discord and dissensions Civil Disobedience, our only possible weapon, is not available to us at present, but we know also that it is equally unavailing to us to remain in this Legislature and in other Legislatures of the country any longer. We go out, to-day, not with the object of throwing this mighty Empire. We know we cannot do it even if we wished it. We go out in all humility with confession of our failure to achieve our object in this House on our lips. We should indeed have done so much earlier but superior diplomacy and tactics of Government put us off from day to day. We never believed in their professions, but we did not wish to put ourselves in the wrong and we waited till a clear answer to our demand was forthcoming. It is now clear and crisp from my Hon. friend the Home Member. There is no more use for us here. We go out into the country to seek the suffrage of the electorates once more. We do not give up fight. We fully agree in the sentiment contained in the lines quoted by Lord Birkenhead in the statement to which I just referred, which he had made in the House of Lords. Only he has misapplied those lines, and I am giving to that statement the true signification, the true phase. They run thus:

He either fears his fate too much.
Or his deserts are small.
Who dare not put to the touch.
To win or lose it all."

USELESS "SHAM INSTITUTIONS."

We have no misgivings either about our fate or our deserts, and we go forth into the country to Put it to the touch, to win or to lose it all. We feel that we have no further use for these sham institutions, and the least we can do to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the nation is to get out of them and go back to the country for work in the country. We will try to devise those sanctions which alone can compel any Government to grant the demands of nations. We hope and trust that the nation will give us a suitable reply to the truculent rejection of our demands, and will send us again in larger numbers with a stronger mandate and God willing with the mission of fulfilling its aspirations and enforcing its commands.

These are the remarks, Sir, that I wish to make in order to make the position of the Swaraj Party clear and with these remarks, I beg your permission to withdraw and I call upon all Swarajist members of this House to follow me.—A. P.

At this stage Pandit Motilal Nehru and all Swarajist members walked out of the House in a body.

A PRIVATE MEETING.

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS AHEAD.

DELHI, Mar. 8.

The remarks of Mr. Patel in adjourning the Assembly to-day were discussed by non-official non-Swarajist members of the Assembly including European non-officials at the meeting at the Western Hotel. The meeting was private, but it is learnt that general feeling expressed was that Mr. Patel's remarks were a reflection on them because the President had held the House to have become unrepresentative because of the walk-out of the Swarajists.

It was further felt that the statement of Mr. Patel that Government should consider whether this House should be continued to function or not was objectionable because even the Swarajists had not ceased to be members of the House.

There was general discussion in which Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Pal, Sir Henry Stanyon and Sir Darcy Lindsay among others are reported to have taken part. Eventually it was decided to form a committee consisting of Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Hyder, Sir Willouby Carey, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Ramachandra Rao to proceed to Mr. Patel's house in order to ascertain from him what exactly he meant by the expressions used by him.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

There will probably a meeting of non-official members in the Committee Room to-morrow to decide the final attitude before the Assembly meets.

Further developments are being watched. For the moment it seems that some constitutional crisis is ahead.—A.P.

HOME MEMBER'S REQUEST.

After the Swarajists left the Assembly on Monday.

Sir Alexander Muddiman regretted that the debates in future in the Assembly would be devoid of speeches from Pandit Motilal and his followers. As a sincere well wisher of India he could not help feeling that no good would result out of the walk-out by the Swarajists. He well remembered the exodus from Calcutta Corporation. Mr. Pal knew it (here Mr. Pal nodded in the affirmative.) "I am one of those who believe very little in exodus. I prefer to rely on genesis (hear, hear).

Mr. Rangachariar:—Except perhaps in exodus to the hills (laughter.)

HOME MEMBER'S HOMILY.

Proceeding, the Home Member regretted that Pandit Motilal and his party would not be in the Assembly on the occasion of the Frontier Reforms discussion and the South African debate. The impression formed by the walk-out of the Swarajists was that the avowed object of those people in entering the Councils was to destroy and not to construct. He recognised that it was impossible to associate with a House of this kind without developing a constructive tendency. I was extremely interested and I extremely liked that much constructive work has been done in spite of those who said that nothing could be done to induce them to do that work. It is by that that advance will be mate. As a sincere friend I desire to see that this constitution is worked to its full. It is in my judgment the only way by which you will advance. It has been admitted to be the only way. I would rise under a feeling of extreme discouragement to-day, did I not recollect that we are too near and too close to examine these matters (here the portions of sentences were imperfectly heard) We are trying to attach too much importance to what will, I fear, be described as a contemptuous gesture but which will finally be regarded as merely a pose or an attitode. We must take a broader view; we must endeavour to look at these things from a more distant stand point. In the first place we had none of that brand of thought (Swarajists.) In the second, the Assembly for two and half hours (years?) till the verge of the dying session we had the Swarajists with us and I have not the slightest doubt that when the sheep come back from the wilderness they will be with us in the third term till the last day (a voice: They will walk out). I say they will not walk-out, but will remain and co-operate. By doing that they will have made the first real step towards the goal which we have all at heart (loud applause.)

Mr. Jinnah asked whether the constitutional debate was to proceed, for he did not see on the order paper any cut in order to have that debate. He had understood that Pandit Motilal was, as a special case, allowed to make a statement. The President was heard to say that he could not allow the constitutional issue to be raised on any other demand.

SATISFY PUBLIC OPINION.

Pandit Malaviya said that by their own action Government had declared that they did not want co-operation of the peoples' representatives. In the face of the clear statement by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Government ought to consider what should be done to satisfy public opinion. On the question of demand for constitutional reforms there was unanimity of opinion on the part of non-officials of all schools of thought. This was expressed in September last. In face of that expression of opinion Government should adopt a better attitude.

Then the President, Mr. Patel, in adjourning the House till to-morrow said:—

INDIA'S RED-LETTER DAY.

DISCUSSION ON PRESENT SITUATION

DELHI, Mar. 8.

A well attended public meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee when the present situation in India was discussed by several leaders.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad (Bihar) dwelt on Hindu-Muslim relations and said there was time when Hindus and Muslims had united during the Rowlatt Bills agitations. Time had changed and unity was a tale of long ago. Conditions of the country was as bad as could be and all past sacrifices were made in vain. Even Mahatma Gandhi had gone into retreat, and Pandit Motilal Nehru had walked out from the Assembly with all his followers. Even then Indians should not lose faith. India had to win Swaraj from a "most determined people of the world" and everyone should be ready to pay for it. If they were serious to have it. India had paid 400 crores of rupees and had sacrified several lakhs of human lives in order to defend the British Empire during the last war. Had India paid one quarter of that in men and money to win Swaraj, asked the speaker.

RED LETTER DAY.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar (Madras) said to-day ended the third phase of the Congress activities. It closed the third chapter of the history of India's struggle for freedom. He did not agree with people who said the country was not ready for civil disobedience. To-day was a red letter day in the Indan History when Councils and local bodies had become subject to Congress. The leaders of the Swaraj Party had said on the floor of the Assembly that he was obeying the mandate of the Congress. Time had come for the Congress to say that India wanted Independence and no subject position.

Lala Dunichand, M. L. A., (Swarajist) said he was one of those who did not believe in Councils but believed in work in the country but all the same Councils

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS

AGAIN ABSENT FROM COUNCIL

AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS FROM DELHI.

As on Monday, the Swaraj Party yesterday, kept itself out of the Council and it is its intention to follow these tactics until the final and definite instructions are received from the general council of the Party at Delhi. Even though Responsivists predominate in the Bombay Party now, it is wholly united in its intentions to follow the advice of its leader. On Tuesday there was a meeting of the Swaraj Party and discussions were rather protracted. It was the desire of the members from the mofussil that they should walk out on Tuesday, even as the Swarajists had done at Delhi, the Back Bay Scandal notwithstanding. But the Bombay members are keen on taking part in this debate and they are bent upon letting the Government know what they think of this great hoax played upon the public. The Bombay Council Swaraj Party will not be breaking its discipline by taking part in this discussion, since it has already received the permission of the All-India leader so to do. The Associates, however, are free to remain in the Council, although some of them too were anxious to join the Swarajists in their abstention from the Council.

BACK BAY DEBATE.

As stated the Swaraj Party will participate in the Development Department controversy and then walk out of the Council whether it succeeds or not in throwing out the "demand" of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and it is expected that many of the Associates will then join them, as they are of the opinion that by their remaining in the Council they will not in the slightest degree be able to alter Government's preconceived plans or notions. Even on Monday the budget debate was extremely dull, since the Swarajists were not there. Mr. M. D. Karki is not a Swarajist, as was stated yesterday, but only an Associate, and there was nothing wrong, therefore, in his remaining behind in the Council shall on Monday along with other Associates.

The Development Department estimates are expected to come for discussion in about four days, and until that time the Swaraj Party will have to possess its soul in patience and mark time. There is perfect solidarity in the party, and even those who differ are united in their desire to act as one man at this important juncture.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Tuesday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. S. S. Dev moved the reduction of the total demand of Rs. 163,000 for Industries by Re. 1, since the Minister had done nothing to encourage technical and industrial education in the Presidency. He had not kept a single promise that he had made.

Mr. S. I. Patel agreed with the previous speaker that the Minister was most sluggish and tardy in spreading technical education in the Presidency which was so very essential for its industrial regeneration.

AN EMPTY SHOW.

Mr. H. A. Lalji thought it would be better to abolish the Industries Department altogether rather than carry it on as an empty show. For such an industrial Presidency as Bombay, it was futile to expect any good from the grant of a small sum of a lakh of rupees, particularly since the Minister had shown no interest in any of the industries either in the city or outside it.

Mr. A. Master said they could utilise the grant of one lakh this year in the light of experience gained last year, by making suitable grants. He was opposed to any rapid hastening in that department. The Department was reorganised at the end of July last and was now giving technical and expert advice to minor industries, particularly hand-weaving.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed denied that the Minister had done even a hundredth part of what he had promised to do.

LOANS TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye suggested that the Industries Department and the Factories and Boilers departments might be joined together and then made a transferred department. He also wanted Government to advance loans to small industries in the mofussil at cheap rates.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the question of small industries getting loans from Government must first be decided by the Council before Government could do anything in the matter advancing small loans.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani said they must have some small cottage industry for the cultivator to maintain him when his season was over. Hundreds of cultivators were without work, and the "charkha" had done a great deal of good in spite of the output of the Charkha being small. He read out extract from 'Young India" showing the eagerness of the poor in the villages in Bengal to earn even one anna by mean sof spinning. Such was their poverty. There must be a comprehensive organisation for spreading these industries.

HAND-SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Sir C. V. Mehta said the encouragement of cottage industries must be the first concern of Government and Government had considered since the inauguration of the Reforms, as the Provincial Board of Agriculture had the matter had in hand. He had discussed the question of hand-spinning with many people, but none of them had told him that it was a practicable proposition in the Presidency; he agreed, however, that hand-weaving was a practice suggestion and the Government was willing to do all it could in that direction. He mentioned the efforts made in Sholapur which after all came to nothing. The experiment was tried for a couple of years, but was given up as the Cooperative Society came in the way of "Sahukars." It was difficult to find any cottage industry except weaving, but it had failed, as they know.

Mr. S. S. Dev said everyone was dissatisfied with the Department of Industries. These were called nation-building departments, and yet the estimates were sinking yearly, and was it possible to build any superstructive of Swaraj on such a sinking foundation? In his own district they were spending Rs. 10,000 yearly, a very small sum it was—to encourage Mahars to spin and weave, and yet that work was far better than the Government's. He had no faith in Government's promises.

PREPARED TO GIVE LOANS.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said it was the business of industrial banks to give loans to small industries and the Department was prepared to give loans to industries on proper securities. It had already advanced about seven lakhs in that way. He did not see why even sugar making industries should not succeed in this Presidency with some financial help and tariffs. Speaking about match-making industry, he said some of these concerns were doing well.

The motion was thrown out, and the Council then adjourned for lunch.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Under 37 Miscellaneous Departments (reserved) there was a demand for a grant of Rs. 3,210 for revision of the pay of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Factories. The present scale was stated to be insufficient and it was considered advisable to pitch their rates of pay at such an amount as would keep them above all temptation to corruption. The Public Services Commission had accepted that principle. The scale of salaries in Bengal and Burma was much higher than that obtaining in Bombay and it was now proposed to increase the pay of Inspectors to Rs. 600—50—1,100 and that of Assistant Inspectors to Rs. 400-25-600 The initial recurring expenditure came to Rs. 3,210 per year and the ultimate expenditure to Rs. 10,800.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the omission of the item of Rs. 3,210 on the ground that it was not necessary, as Government could get any number of candidates for the posts of either Inspectors or their assistants on the present scale. After a great deal of discussion the Council decided to keep the item by 46 for and 16 against.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES NOT SATISFACTORY.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani moved the reduction by Re. 1 of the provision for inspection of Factories of Rs. 117,000. He said it was impossible to find out the defects in factories if an Inspector visited a factory for an hour or so once every three months. How was it possible for him to find out whether children were employed or they were over worked or not. In fact most of these inspectors were not above temptations and many of them were offered by owners very substantial amounts. He knew of an inspector who had now retired and who was known to accept even a cart load of grass for his horse. (Laughter). What he wanted was better inspection of the bigger factories, for he knew of a mill in Ahmedabad which was rather out of the way, and was not properly inspected for some reasons.

Mr. G. I. Patel said the General Member had got his brains muddled owing to his constantly thinking about the Back Bay muddle and his advice to Mr. Cowasji was to take some rest. All the good that was done to the labourers was through strong Labour Unions, and these were doing good work in his own province. He had very good things to say about the present Inspector in Ahmedabad, but 95 per cent. of these men were not good, only five per cent. being exception. The majority were not at all the proper type of men, he said.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he had not the slightest doubt that these Inspectors had not sufficient time to visit these factories. They had only 10 Inspectors including one woman and it was impossible for them to inspect every factory. He wondered what reception he would get if he came with a suggestion for an increase in their number to 20.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

NO DECISION YET.

BOMBAY SWARAJ PARTY STATEMENT.

The Bombay Council Swaraj Party have issued the following statement on their position in relation to the question of walk-out:—

It will be recalled that the Bombay Council Swaraj Party wired on the fifth instant to the General Secretary, All-India Swaraj Party, expressing their readiness to obey the directions that would be issued by the General Council of the Swaraj Party to walk-out on the 8th instant, but requesting permission to return to the Council on the 9th instant and to continue to participate in its proceedings, on acount of the several important question before the Council, including the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the Taxation Bills. The General Secretary granted permission to take part in the debate on the Taxation Bills and demands for grants for the Bombay Development Scheme. But the other portion of the telegram was rather vague in nature. So the Bombay Council Swarajists, while abstaining from the Council again sent a telegram on the 8th instant to the General Secretary, requesting him to make it clear as to when they should do so before or after the debate on the Development budget and the Taxation Bills was over. To this telegram no reply has yet been received.

The Bombay Council Swarajists met this afternoon and resolved, on the motion of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai not to walk-out today but to abstain from the Council till the receipt of the reply from the General Secretary. They are to meet again to-morrow.

PERENNIAL GRIEVANCE.

(Continued from previous page).

should not be left to other peoples to be used against the Indian interests. It was only for the last three years that Government had been unable to use Councils as their tool.—A.P.

TECHNICAL APPOINTMENTS ON RLYS.

PLEA FOR INDIANISATION FAILS.

DELHI, Mar. 8.

The Council of State reassembled this morning. After two questions had been answered the Swarajist members were invited to move the resolutions standing in their names. This they declined to do and walked out all six of them from the Council.

Discussion then proceeded on the resolutions of Lala Ramsarandas and Mr. K. C. Roy.

Lala Ramsarandas moved that Government might guarantee a certain fixed number of appointments every year in mechanical and other departments of State Railways to qualified students of Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore, and other similar Colleges in other provinces of India.

Mr. Chadwick opposed the resolution which was defeated by ten votes against twentyfour.

Mr. K. C. Roy next moved that a Committee under the Chairmanship of the President and consisitng of Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Mr. S. R. Das, Mr. Crerar, Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Khaparde, Raja Ramlal Singh, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Dr. U. Rama Rao and the mover be appointed to enquire into the privileges and status of Members of the Council and to make recommendations.

Mr. S. R. Das accepted the resolution on behalf of the Government without prejudice to action of Government on the findings of the Committee.

Mr. Khaparde said that terms of reference should include equal representation of Council on all committees to representation of the Assembly and Sir Arthur Froom suggested inclusion of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's name to the Committee. The resolution was carried unanimously, Mr. Roy agreeing to Mr. Khaparde's amendment and the Council the adjourned till Wednesday.

HON MR. PANTULU'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, Mar. 8.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdass Pantulu has given the following statement to the Press:—

"In accordance with the decision of the All-India Congress Committee and the general Council of the Swaraj Party the Swarajist members of the Council of State have resolved not to participate in the normal work of the Council for the present. They will also abstain from attending the Council from to-morrow during the remaining period of the current session of the Council.

On account of this resolution, Mr. Ramdas will not be able to move his resolution on prohibition. Similarly, the resolution of Seth Govindass on cow protection and third class passenger fares, and Dr. U. Rama Rao's resolution on the South African situation and racial discrimination in medical service will lapse.—A.P.

INCOME TAX AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Interest on securities held by co-operative societies is not exempt in India from income-tax.

One obvious effect of this policy is to reduce the allocations which the societies would make to their reserve funds, to the detriment both of the revenue and of the societies' business.

Co-operative Societies in India have not attained that strength which they have done in England and which has naturally roused considerable opposition to concessions made to them by the legislature there.

I find it impossible then to understand why the Governor-General in Council refrains from giving at least the same concessions as the present English law of income-tax does to Co-operative Societies. The English law may be anomalous in this respect, but who will deny that anomalous concessions to Co-operative Societies are much better than a symmetrical absence of them?—Yours, etc.

HIMAATLAL HARILAL VAKIL.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

A long list of countryhouse fires was added to the last night when Lupton House, Churston, Lord Churston's picturesque Devonshire residence was completely destroyed. An alarm was given at midnight by the village constable who noticed flames issuing from the bedroom window. Efforts of the household and villagers to cope with the outbreak were fruitless as the flames fanned by a strong westerly wind spread rapidly. The house was doomed by the time Paignton, Brixham and Torquay fire brigades arrived. The estate steward heroically saved many valuable paintings and quantities of furniture. The cause of the outbreak is a mystery.—Reuter.

AIR ESTIMATES.

PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATED EMPIRE AIR POLICY.

LONDON, March 8.

The plea for a co-ordinated Empire air policy was made by Sir Harry Britain in the House of Commons in the course of a debate on air estimates. He suggested the establishment of a Committee to investigate civil flying in relation to Empire commerce and Empire defence. He pointed out the valuable work accomplished by Canada and Australia though the latter suffered from having some old planes practically all of them given by Britain. 6 or 8 years ago. He paid tribute to the work accomplished by Queensland and West Australia in opening regular routes. As regards South Africa little flying has been done except spasmodic flights from Cape Town to Durban But the flight of Alan Cobham and the Air Force fliers recently had shown what could be done not only in South Africa but the whole of the Continent. He said while India was at present without civil air policy there was tremendous opening for civil flying if it was undertaken energetically. He urged that matter should be included in agenda of Imperial Conference.

DISARMAMENT.

Sir Samuel Hoare in his reply emphasised that Government were seriously dealing with the problem of disarmament. Dealing with Home defence, he said that possibly we could never make it impossible for an attacking air force to penetrate to the shores of Britain, but if the Government's programme was carried out it would be so risky that a foreign Power would think many times before it attacked us. Many of our air squadrons were now equipped with parachutes of which already 727 had been delivered. He expressed the opinion that the whole Air Force should be thus equipped. With regard to Empire policy he was already arranging an Agents for the Imperial Conference, and he would take full account of Sir Harry Brittain's interesting observations.

A NEW INDIA ROUTE.

Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, referred to Alan Cobham's "brilliant" flight to the Cape as also Cairo-Cape flight of the Royal Air Force, and said they looked to the flights like the latter for important developments in a blazing trail. It was in this way that the development of air communications could be most easily carried out, and it should be the basis of our civil flying development. Arrangements for organising meteorological and auxiliary wireless services for a new India route were being made, and officer of the Air Ministry had gone out to investigate the matter.

The report stage of Air Estimates was agreed to.—Reuter.

RUINOUS RECLAMATION.

WHAT IS SIR L. WILSON'S MOVE ?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Karachi: Does Leslie Wilson stand for Babies or Back Bay? Does he want beds for his favourite hospital or more money for ruinous Reclamation? Is Sir Alexander Gibbs a Reclamation expert? No. If the Governor persist responsibility will be his. When are George Lloyd and Company to be tried? Are they asked to pay Reclamation damages? If not, why is not Government appointing an enquiry commission? People ask, why.

ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

A Notice issued by the Commissioner of Police states:—

Motorists are informed that new rules regarding the annual re-registration of motor vehicles have been sanctioned by Government. According to these rules all registration certificates expire on the 31st August following the date on which they are granted. The registration certificates issued prior to the date of the issue of these new rules i.e. 27-1-1926 will expire on 31-8-1926. A period of 15 days grace is allowed after the date of expiry of the certificates. If the application is not received by the Registering Authority before the date of expiry of this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz., Rs. 16|- for a car, Rs. 4|- for a motor cycle and Rs. 32|- for a heavy motor vehicle.

The registration certificates will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, after the 1st July next.

INSTITUTE OF RUBBER INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks who was principal guest at the annual dinner of the Institution of Rubber Industry in London in his speech declared that the attacks on Lord Stevenson were absolutely unjustifiable. (Cheers). We made the rubber industry. We had right to do our best in the interest of ourselves for that industry. Other nations had same opportunity as we had of developing those great rubber plantations, but failed to do so because they had not the imagination, insight and courage to do what Britain had done.—Reuter.

THIEPVAL CEMETERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Paris.—The explosion at the Thiepval cemetery is now attributed to an underground dump of British bombs in old sap in the vicinity of the cemetery which contractors' men engaged in recovering the metal wreckage from battlefields discovered while working.—Reuter.

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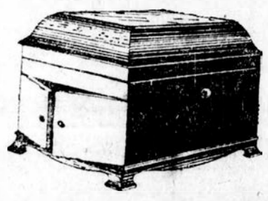

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER

CORPORATION WANTS FROM APRIL.

HALALKORS' AND STALL KEEPER'S GRIEVANCES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding.

HALALKHORS' GRIEVANCES.

Consideration was given to a letter dated 10th February 1926 from Vishram Bhana and others, halalkhors and bigarees of the Health Department stating that for the past four months they did not get any rest from work and were subjected to great inconvenience. That formerly if they were late by a few minutes no notice was taken and that they were allowed a few hours' leave for urgent work but that had been entirely stopped now. That they were made to stand from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. without even a little rest and the higher officials backed out their responsibility stating that they were acting in obedience to orders from headquarters.

On the motion of Dr. R. M. Mistry the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. R. S. Nikaljay suggested that the applicant Vishram Bhana was the ringleader of the gang and should be dismissed in the interests of the Health Department.

DEATH OF PATIENT IN HOSPITAL.

Another letter of interest was from Mr. Dhirajlal Chhaganlal offering the following suggestions:—

1. That in the event of the death of a patient in a public or Municipal-aided hospital, the dead body may not be cut open or operated upon without the written and express permission of the relatives of the deceased.

2. That if a patient dies between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. and specially in the case of Hindus, the body of the deceased should be handed over to the relatives within 3 hours and that if the patient dies between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. the body should be handed over by 8 a.m.

3. That due respect should be shown to the dead bodies which should never be allowed to remain nude or uncovered.

4. That in cases where an enquiry by jury is to be held or in cases which are known as Police cases, the dead body should not be allowed to lie indefinitely in the morgue but that the enquiry by jury must be held and the Police must inspect and give a report within four hours if a patient dies between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and by 9 a.m. if the patient dies between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

5. That in the event of the death of the patient the relatives of the deceased if any should be given timely and correct information of the formalities required to be gone through and of the time and place when the dead body will be handed over to them.

The letter was forwarded to the Burial Committee for disposal.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALL-KEEPERS' GRIEVANCES.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 18th February 1926, from Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and others, President and office-bearers of the Crawford Market Stall-keepers' Association stating that there were 75 brokers in the Crawford Market who had been doing business in fruits, flowers, etc., for the last 30 to 40 years; that these brokers did not occupy any regular stalls nor did they keep themselves engaged for more than 3 or 4 hours per day; that the brokers had paid one rupee as licence fee in the days of Mr. Michael, the late Superintendent, but that now the fee had been raised suddenly to Rs. 50; that for each basket, the Municipality charged half-an-anna and that thus the Municipality already derived a good revenue and that the big license fee referred to above was too heavy for the brokers to pay.

Mr. A. N. Surve, President of a public meeting held on the 24th February 1926, in connection with the increased license fee levied from the fruit and vegetable brokers of the Crawford Market had also forwarded resolutions passed at the meeting:—

"1. This meeting is of opinion that a great injustice has been done to the brokers (dalals) of the Crawford Market by the Municipality in fixing their license fee at Rs. 50."

"2. This meeting strongly urges the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner to revise their decision and pending such revision to suspend the recovery of the license fee."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the matter be forwarded to the Market Stalls Committee and that the Commissioner be requested to suspend the license fee pending the report of the Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in moving an amendment that the letter be recorded said that the Standing Committee had gone into facts and figures. It was stated that the brokers were poor but the Standing Committee had gone into the grievances of the brokers and found that some of them were in receipt of an earning as far as Rs. 6,000 per year. The Standing Committee had therefore unanimously agreed to raise the fees.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the amendment.

AWAKENING OF DABHOLKAR.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposed the amendment and characterised the increase from Re. one to Rs. fifty as preposterous.

Mr. Tairsee:—And days of nominations are also over. (Laughter.)

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—Awakening of Dabholkar. (Laughter).

Sir V. A. Dabholkar continuing said he would fight for any cause that he found to be just and right. He urged the mover of the proposition to request the Committee to submit their report within a month.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim agreed to embody the suggestion in his motion.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said the resolution of the Standing Committee was not unanimous as Mr. Asavle had dissented. Besides increase of fees would cripple the trade and would not encourage petty traders.

The amendment was declared lost. A poll was demanded and the result was 29 voted for and 32 against it. The original proposition was then agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER.

The Commissioner then asked for priority to consider a letter to the President from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated the 3rd March 1926 on the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, stating that Government will be glad to have the views of the Corporation as to the date from which the Act should come into operation.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola it was resolved to inform the Government that the Corporation would desire that the Act come into operation from the 1st of April 1926. The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

MUSLIM GIRLS' COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

BEGUM ATIYA FYZEE RAHAMIN'S APPEAL.

Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin, Aiwani Rafaat, Ridge Road, Bombay writes:—

The need for a Muslim Girls' College is most urgent, and for starting a fund for this purpose a unique and interesting entertainment will shortly take place in Bombay the details of which will be announced in due course The institution will be based on religious and traditional lines. Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English cooking, sewing and nursing will be compulsory subjects and each girl will specialize in a certain subject or handicraft of which she will become an expert.

The existing schools all over India are extremely deficient and do not provide the necessary instruction to Muslim girls. I, therefore appeal to all Mussalmans to contribute and participate in every possible way to make the whole concern highly successful.

Please respond to the invitation eagerly.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar 8.

I understand on reliable authority that a munificent donation of Rs. 1,00,000 is being offered to the local Municipality for the construction and running of a Maternity Home under its supervision and control. Half this sum is to be utilised for the construction of a building in the vicinity of the Municipality, the other half being reserved for maintenance charges and current expenditure. There are, however, two main conditions attaching to this offer:—(1) that the Municipality should provide a building site within the specified locality and free of all obligations, and (2) that it should be named after the donor and be open to his caste-men. Other conditions are that although the Municipality may be free to accept donations or to charge a moderate fee from the intending inhabitants of it, the balance of expenditure which is not defrayed from the interest of half a lakh of rupees should be met by the Municipality.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

The partisans of Mr. Bhagat have filed a suit against the Municipality alleging that the closure having been moved at the meeting of the 21st February, no fresh business could be taken on hand at the adjourned meeting of the 24th and that as its proceedings on that day were conducted after admitting a fresh proposition as amendment, they are invalid and *ultra vires*.

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MR. F S MARVIN'S LECTURES

A broad human outlook and deep insight into the realilities of life marked the the first lecture on "Unity of Civilization" delivered at University Hall, Bombay by Mr. F. S. Marvin, the eminent English author and philosophical historian who is now on a visit to India.

Mr. Marvin began by saying that he wanted to speak of matters which united mankind in the midst of all the strifes and wars that we saw around us. The frequent opposition between the East and West, he said, was a new-fangled falsity in the history of thought. The ancient Greeks who were the beginnings of all modern things never recognised any difference between the East and West, though they were the links between these two geographical divisions. Nor did the Romans entertain any such idea.

THE FIRST CONFLICT.

The East and West, continued the learned lecturer were opposed to one another for the first time during the Crusades, and religion which is destined to bring all mankind together again is the first distinct ground of conflict. It was a curious paradox that the second cause of conflict was science, and it was the very dividing sore of science which was proving the link of all mankind again.

Is there any essential difference between the various civilizations? This was the next question which was tackled by Mr. Marvin. He asserted that whatever differences existed were differences of variety, and not of species. A modern German author had declared that western civilization which he assumed to be a different species from the others had grown to its full height in Germany. But his fallacy lay in ignoring the organizing power of modern Science, despite its destructive tendencies. The stability with which the nations affected by the last great war stood the shock and the rapidity with which they recuperated from its effects was most amazing and was a proof of the organizing power of science.

ESSENTIALS OF CIVILIZATION.

Mr. Marvin next dealt with the enquiry as to what were the common features of all civilizations. Civilization began, he said, when man had learnt to live in an orderly way and govern their lines, broadly speaking, by obedience to a common authority, and began to study the uniformities of nature. In other words, sympathy or human fellowship and Science were the two broad essentials of civilization.

Another invariable factor of civilization was the expression of the emotions of beauty, order etc. in art, literature and other cultural activities. But these were more or less individual and owed their development to spasms of genius and were therefore subordinate factors, while the first two were the essential factors, because they gave a clear forward march to mankind throughout history.

UNITY AMIDST DIVERSITY.

Proceeding, Mr. Marvin said that there were no essential differences between the different types of civilizations, Eastern or Western, except in minor matters like custom, manners, literature art etc. It was, therefore, the duty of every one to promote unity among all peoples and concentrate on those common features which ran through all society. The progress of the last 150 years had been a growth of unity, though the same period was also marked superficially with wars and conflicts. And the League of Nations had now come as a symbol of unity. It was also true that in religion, philosophy, art, education literature etc., the most striking note in the recent period was the more and more complete individuality displayed by the various nations and peoples just at the time when the world was coming more and more together. Mr. Marvin emphasised that the more increasing variety and richness there was in the individuals, the greater was the harmony and coherence with which the whole was bound together like the many-coloured dome of light which breaks into the white radiance of eternity. It was for us, therefore, to cultivate our individuality as much as possible while cherishing the individuality of others at the same time.

MR. S. CHATTERJEE ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

Mr. Srischandra Chatterjee, a well-known Swrajist and Congressman, has been arrested by the Dacca police and latter allowed bail in connection with a speech he delivered in Bhowal Pargana The complainant, a Naib of Bhowal Raj, alleged that Mr. Chatterjee had in the course of his speech incited tenants to acts of violence.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The above Society is calling out its annual general meeting on Sunday the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m. Through the medium of your valuable paper, I should request the members of the Society to take part in the business by attending the meeting, as I wish to bring certain propositions before the meeting in the interest of the Indian Art and the public, and the co-operation of members interested in Art is necessary.

Yours etc.,
S. FYZEE RAHAMIN.

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